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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1793.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, October 5.

Letter from the Council of the diſtrict of Liſle, to the Council of the department of the North, dated Liſle, October 1.

"Since the departure of the National Gendarmes, whom we diſpatched to you yeſterday, the enemy have kept up a heavy fire upon the city. They have fired cold and red hot balls, beſides bombs, which have deſtroyed and ſet fire to a number of houſes, particularly in the pariſh of St. Saviour. Every poſſible aſſiſtance has been given to that quarter. We wiſh here to ſilence the calumniators of the people, and to ſhow them with what calmneſs, tranquility and conſtancy, thoſe of Liſle ſupport the inevitable misfortunes of the ſituation in which we are—In one place we behold a father who loſt a child—in another, a huſband who has loſt his wife, and who, without murmuring, pays a tribute to ſuffering nature, by ſaying, "Notwithſtanding all this, the villains ſhall not have the city." In a third place, people are ſeen carrying with them whatever they can ſnatch from the flames. It muſt undoubtedly be allowed, that the enemy carry on a villainous war. They make uſe of the inhabitants of the country, and by beating them with their ſabres and ſticks, compel them to work on their fortifications. If they endeavour to run away, they ſtop them by firing after them. When ſhall we be avenged on theſe monſters? It is ten o'clock and the fire begins to ſlacken; the fire in the night time will be terrible; the enemy have changed their batteries, but depend upon us, we ſhall never yield; 200 houſes have been burnt, and 2000 are more or leſs damaged."

Liſle, October 3, &c.

"Citizen Preſident, We beg you to inform the National Convention, that the enemy have not ceaſed, ſince the 29th of September, to throw into the city a ſhower of bombs and red hot bullets, which have deſtroyed a great part of our moſt beautiful edifices. Nothing can be more capable of inſpiring courage into the moſt timid, than to ſee with what conſtancy our fellow-citizens, who are deprived of their property and habitations, ſupport their misfortunes. The love of their country excites their courage, and diſpoſes them to reſignation. We know that the National Convention, ſeconded by the executive power, will do every thing they can to relieve us. Individuals aſſiſt us with their purſes and their fortunes, but theſe means will ſoon be exhauſted. Haſten then to give us your aid. We will ſuffer ourſelves to be buried under the ruins of our walls, rather than ſurrender."

On a propoſition made by M. Manuel, the Convention decreed, that the Committee of War ſhould immediately concert with the Miniſters, and, during the preſent ſitting, deviſe ſome deciſive means for the aſſiſtance of Liſle.

Letter from General Cuſtine, to General Biron, Head-Quarters general at Spires, September 30, &c.

"*My dear General*,

"You know, that, agreeable to the plan you adopted, I was to attack Spires, in which there were 4000 Auſtrians, or troops of Mayence, and magazines ſaid to be of ſome conſequence. I wiſhed to execute this plan, as ſoon as the army I command was organized; but being prevented by bad weather, I took advantage of the firſt moment it was poſſible for me to march, to collect my army at Landau. The roads, however, being ſpoiled by the rains, rendered my march very fatiguing, eſpecially that of the body which I conducted, and which was deſtined to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Worms. Having ſet out at nine in the evening on the 29th, it was two o'clock next afternoon, when I arrived at the entrance of thoſe roads which lead from Spires to Worms and Manheim. I found the Auſtrians drawn up in order of battle before Spires, having on their right an eminence, which is above the gate that looks towards Worms, a ravine before them, and their left extended, among ſome gardens ſurrounded with thick hedges.

"I did not heſitate a moment to attack them in this poſition, and directing againſt their line a heavy fire of artillery, which protected my own line while forming, I marched at the ſame time upon their left four battalions, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the eminence which commanded them. They ſoon determined to retreat within the walls of the town. Having tried for a moment to force the gate by my cannon, I preferred, when I ſaw the ardour with which the troops were animated, the making an attempt to cut them down with their hatchets. Having propoſed this method, it was eagerly received; the fire gate being demoliſhed, and then that of the inner wall, the Auſtrians were repulſed in every quarter; but taking ſhelter in houſes, in which they formed port-holes, when our troops were engaged in the ſtreets, the enemy commenced a moſt terrible fire on them. As I, however, had taken the precaution to place at the heads of the columns ſome howitzers and eight-pounders, I was enabled to rally my troops, who were at firſt a little intimidated; and ſoon after the Auſtrians thought of nothing but retreating.

"Colonel Houchard, who had been prevented by a great inundation from approaching the banks of the Rhine, has, however, been able to execute a commiſſion I gave him with the regiment which he commands, and he has taken 400 priſoners. I reſolved to purſue the enemy in their retreat, and having come up with them at the Rhine, they laid down their arms. When in Spires, they amounted to more than 4000 men. Several colours, ſtandard, cannon, howitzers, and above 3000 priſoners have been taken in this expedition---The Auſtrians loſt, beſides, a great number killed. The magazines which we found here are immenſe.

"I cannot at preſent give you any details reſpecting them. I muſt conclude my letter, for I am ready to drop down with hunger and fatigue, having been twenty-two hours on horſeback, and the troops as long under arms.

"I cannot conclude this diſpatch, without commending the firmneſs of the ſoldiers, the patience with which they ſupported the fatigues of ſo terrible a march, the diſcipline they obſerved, and the bravery they diſplayed. I am extremely happy in having this day ſeen the cauſe of liberty triumphant. It adds to my pleaſure that I have been able to moderate and check the fury of the ſoldiers. I have the ſatisfaction of ſaying that in a town, taken by ſtorm, and where a firing took place in all the ſtreets, a ſingle action has not been committed which I need bluſh at.

"It gives me great happineſs, my dear general, after having found an opportunity of inſpiring my troops with confidence, after having carried away the magazines of the enemy, and deſtroyed their forces, to be able to join you, in order to ſave the departments of the Rhine."

CUSTINE."

SATURDAY, October 6.

Letter from the Miniſter of War.

PARIS, October 6, 1792.

Citizen Preſident—The Convention will, doubtleſs, with pleaſure ſee, by copies of and extracts from the letters of General Cuſtine, details of his uſeful and glorious expedition; but you will learn, not without pain, that the good conduct of the troops has been ſtained for a moment by emiſſaries mixed among the brave defenders of their country, who have attempted, with a momentary ſucceſs, to introduce among them a ſyſtem of plunder and irregularity, which appears to be the laſt reſource, or rather the laſt conſpiracy of the enemies of liberty and equality—I hope the convention will approve the ſevere but neceſſary conduct of General Cuſtine. The ſeverity which he has employed he thought neceſſary for the glory of the French republic.

"General Dumourier informs me by letter of ſome military operations, and that to-morrow he means to ſend a ſufficient force to drive the enemy from the department of the North.

"I have this moment received intelligence, that on a propoſal made by General Lamorlier, in conjunction with the municipality of Amiens, 400 or 500 of the pick men of the National guards of that town were to ſet out for Liſle, on the 3d or 4th of this month.

(Signed) LEBRUN."

Letter from General Cuſtine to General Biron.

"Spires, October 2.

"I promiſed you ſome details, and I ſhould have ſooner diſcharged my promiſe, had not the diſorders which prevailed here yeſterday and this morning prevented me: this unhappy place was on the point of being plundered, and to prevent this, as well as the like events in future, I was obliged to make an example of ſome of my men, and to employ all the rigor of military law. You will ſoon ſee two thouſand nine hundred priſoners arrive. I am going to ſend immediately to the National Convention five ſtandards.——Near 400 of the enemy were drowned in attempting to croſs the Rhine. Three pieces of cannon were alſo loſt, as alſo two ſtandards belonging to the diviſion of the dragoons of Tuſcany. 800 men were killed: their wounds were dreadful, as they were made by our cannon ſhot fired at a very ſhort diſtance. A bank of earth permitted us to place our batteries in ſuch a manner as perfectly to command the enemy's line, while ours was ſheltered from their cannon. Our batteries were erected under the ſhelter of this natural parapet, and the column deſtined to ſupport them was luckily covered by a riſing ground. We loſt, in conſequence, very few men; we had 20 killed, and 30 wounded, among whom were two officers. With regard to the magazines, I have not yet been able to learn the ſtate of them. Four hundred waggons have ſet out to-day for Landau, and it does not yet appear that the magazines are much diminiſhed.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

Letter from the ſame.

Spires, October 3.

"Citizen Preſident—I have the honor to inform the Convention of a diſpoſition which I thought it my duty to take, reſpecting the officers of the Auſtrian troops, and thoſe of the empire, who laid down their arms on the 30th of September. After employing the uſual formalities, and having made them ſign an obligation not to ſerve till they are exchanged, I ſuffered them to paſs the Rhine for two reaſons—Firſt, that they might publiſh in the empire the vigorous manner in which they were attacked by the French troops—Secondly, on account of the facility their abſence will give us of making their ſoldiers our brethren and friends.

The reception which they met with on their entrance into France will doubtleſs change in the minds of theſe ſoldiers the unfavourable impreſſions which had been given them reſpecting us. Theſe impreſſions were ſuch, that when they arrived at Landau, they refuſed the refreſhments which were brought to them. Permit me to embrace this opportunity of aſſuring the National Convention, that my reſpect for the laws, and the repreſentatives of the people, is equal to the zeal and firmneſs with which I ſhall defend liberty.

"P. S. I ſend you, Citizen Preſident, ſome of the letters found on the officers who were taken priſoners. I think they may be uſeful to the committee of ſafety; one of them in particular, which appears to have been written by the ci-devant Duke de Bourbonne. The ſtile of it is enigmatical, but it may ſerve, by comparing it with the ſame kind, to aſſiſt in decyphering them.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

Theſe pieces were referred to the committee of ſafety.

Another letter from General Cuſtine was alſo read, ſtating, that he had impoſed upon the Canons and Biſhop of Spires, who were geat friends to the emigrants, a contribution of 45000 livres.

The Miniſter at war tranſmitted to the Convention a letter from General Monteſquieu, in anſwer to an accuſation made againſt him, of having exaggerated the ſtate of the forces of the King of Sardinia. The General founded his juſtification on an account found among the papers of the Prince de Cordova, from which it reſulted that the Sardinian troops between Nice and Milan amounted, laſt year, though in time of peace, to 74 battallions, 37 ſquadrons, forming 506 companies, 46,838 men, 3,470 horſes.

The miniſter of juſtice ſent to the Convention the ſeals of the ſtate in gold, with the Maces, which were carried by Mace bearers of the chancery.

The Convention decreed, "That theſe articles, as well as the ſceptre and the crown of the ci-devant King, and other inſignia of the like kind, ſhould be broken and carried to the mint.

Evening.

Roux. "Citizens, I haſten to make known to you the happy ſtate in which the armies of the republic are, in reſpect to diſeaſes. What I am going to read is an extract of the report made to the miniſter by Coſte, Parmentier and Sabarier, three phyſicians ſent by the miniſter Servan to the armies and fortified towns.

"It is a very ſatisfactory obſervation for the republic, that the proportion of the ſick, conſidering the number of each army, proves that it never was leſs; ſuch doubtleſs is the influence of liberty, better and more abundant nouriſhment, and, above all, the moderate uſe of wine.

"The abſence of the uſual heat has exempted the armies from thoſe maladies which generally afflict them in ſummer, and as the greateſt part of thoſe of autumn are owing to the heats of the preceding ſeaſon, the inſpecting phyſicians have a firm confidence that they will experience none of this kind. The dyſentery has been leſs common than in ſome years of peace: It has never aſſumed an inveterate appearance; and the ſick liſts announce that there are not above one fiftieth part of our armies in the hoſpitals.

The hoſpitals are as extenſive and as well diſpoſed as was requiſite: They are abundantly provided with every neceſſary, and thoſe of cities threatened with a ſiege hav a ſufficiency for ſix months.

"On comparing the ſtate of our armies with that of the enemies, you ſee, citizens, that every thing concurs to protect our armies againſt thoſe of the tyrants, who wiſh to ſubjugate a free people."

Letter from the Miniſter at War.

Paris, October 6.

"Citizen Preſident—I have received no intelligence this morning, either from General Dumourier, or from the city of Liſle.

"General Kellerman informs me, that he continues to purſue the enemy. He gives an account, at the ſame time, of the meaſures he has concerted with General Dumourier, to ſecure more and more the triumph of the armies of the republic.—News were eagerly expected from General Anſelm, charged with one of thoſe expeditions ſo well planned under the miniſtry of the patriotic Servan.---The ſucceſs of it has been equal to thoſe in Savoy, and at Spires. I tranſmit to the Convention a copy of the diſpatches which I have received; they contain an account of the capture of Nice and Montalban.

(Signed) LEBRUN, Miniſter at War, per interim.

Summary of other news from France.

Extract of a letter from the Miniſter of War, to the Preſident of the National Convention, dated October 9.

"Citizen Preſident, I have no official news from Liſle; the only diſpatches I have received from our armies are from General Biron, who ſends me two letters from General Cuſtine, of which I ſubjoin extracts; you will ſee by them, that the ſucceſs of the armies of the republic is what it ought to be. The city of Worms is a new conqueſt made by our troops for liberty."

Extract of a letter from General Cuſtine, to General Biron, dated Spire, October 6.

"We this night made a new capture from the Auſtrians on the other ſide of the Rhine, by carrying off all the boats from Gamerſheim to Manheim. We alſo took ſome hundreds of muſquets, 12 caſks, and 8 cheſts of ſhoes, ſhirts, &c. with 30 priſoners, and ſome horſes. My ſoldiers are animated with extreme ardor, and I begin to hope that I ſhall eſtabliſh among them a diſcipline nervous and ſolid. I haſten the evacuation of the magazines.—Two thouſand nine hundred priſoners are marching from this place for Straſburg.—The officers have taken with them ſomewhat more than one hundred men, for whom they are to anſwer; and beſides all theſe, 1200 were killed and drowned, and a few eſcaped."

On the 10th of October, a letter was read in the National Convention from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in which he related the proceedings between the French Reſident and the Council of Geneva, in conſequence of which he withdrew, abruptly, from that Republic, on October 4.—The difference aroſe, from a requiſition on the part of the French, to puniſh ſuch of the Geneveſe Magiſtrates, as had been active in drawing Swiſs troops into the Republic of Geneva, contrary to an exiſting treaty, which was diſregarded. General Monteſquieu, however, had orders not to employ force, in obliging theſe troops to depart, but for the preſent, remonſtrance only.

The miniſter at war, on the ſame day, communicated the following extract of a letter from General Dumourier:

"Vouziers, October 9.

"*Patriot Miniſter*,

"I have juſt divided into two parts the army under my command in the Ardenes. The brave Kellerman, my companion in arms, and my intimate friend, (notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, done and written, to excite animoſity between us) undertakes to chaſe from our territory the enemies, who I aſſure you will never enter France again by this terrible frontier.—Conſternation and ruin contribute to waſte the army of the enemy, and Kellerman will eaſily accompliſh their deſtruction.---The King of Pruſſia is departed for Berlin, where his army follows him. He has had a ſhocking converſation with the two ci-devant Princes of France. He reproached them with having deceived him; he told them that they had expoſed him to be ill received in his own kingdom, and that he would remember it to them all his life. After this converſation, the truth of which I guarantee to you, the two French Princes went to the caſtle of Vouziers, from which I now write to you.

"We took ſuch quantities of equipage as to enrich our ſoldiers. Yeſterday the carriage of Monſieur was brought

in. We avoid taking the waggons loaded with ſick, to ſave our army from contagion. In ſhort, I anſwer, particularly after the diverſion made at Spire, and after that which I have planned with Kellerman, that the Germans will not again penetrate into France. I ſhould be wanting to my duty as a General, if I loſt ten days in marching at the head or the tail of the columns, and if I did not, on the contrary, employ them in arranging with the council all the operations which may give proſperity to our military affairs.

DUMOURIER."

Letter from General Dumourier to the Preſident of the Convention.

" Citizen Preſident,

" The honour of the French nation has been ſullied by two battalions of the Federates of Paris. The miniſter of war will give you an account of the meaſures which I have taken to puniſh the guilty. Our liberty would be ſoon loſt, if ſuch acts were not ſuppreſſed.---I ſhall deliver up to you the diſturbers unarmed---do you appoint judges for them.

DUMOURIER."

The conduct of theſe two battalions Monconſeil and Republican, was explained in a letter from General Chazot, commanding at Rhetel. Four Pruſſian deſerters had been taken priſoners, who, according to the report of the municipality, were deſirous of entering into the ſervice of the Republic. Theſe two battalions fell upon them in the moſt inhuman manner, and notwithſtanding the tears and ſupplications of their own General, like ruffians and butchers, cut them in pieces. The orders of General Dumourier were, that theſe two battalions ſhould be ſurrounded by the army, and forced to lay down their arms, ſtandards and uniforms. That they ſhould be forced to deliver up the criminals who committed the inhuman maſſacre at Rhetel, who, under an eſcort of 100 men, ſhould conduct them to Paris, and deliver them up to the National Convention—That the reſt of the battalions ſhould be broken—their arms and habits laid up in the military ſtore, and their colours ſent back to their diſtricts, to be by them confided to men more worthy to bear them. This meaſure was highly applauded by the Convention.

Communications read in the French National Convention, on Friday, the 12th of October.

Letters from the Municipal officers of the city of Liſle.

" We are at length delivered from the preſence of the enemy, and are now ſheltered from the effects of their rage and atrocious attempts againſt liberty and equality. They carried with them the execration of the univerſe, and the certainty of paying dearly for the evils which they have done, and intended to do to us. Two or three thouſand of their men killed or wounded in this expedition of cannibals, and all their heavy artillery entirely diſmounted, or unfit for ſervice, are the forerunners of our vengeance, and have been thoſe of their retreat. We hope, Citizen Preſident, that you will learn this intelligence with the ſame pleaſure as that with which we announce it."

One of the Secretaries read the following letter from the Miniſter for foreign affairs.

" A letter from Berlin, addreſſed to the Pruſſian Miniſter Biſchoffwerder, has fallen into my hands. The Convention will doubtleſs learn with ſatisfaction the effect produced in the ſtates of our enemies by the plans which they have formed and are executing againſt us.

Letter to the Pruſſian Miniſter.

" The removal of the money ſent to the army has made a deep impreſſion on the minds of the people here. It is much to be wiſhed that the Pruſſian government may be more circumſpect in future, and that thoſe employed in the war department may be more prudent in their operations.—When the citizens ſaw the ſavings of the great Frederick rolled towards the banks of the Rhine, they ſhed tears. It is ſuppoſed that twenty four millions have been ſent off already. Prince Henry, on his return to Carſbold, ſaid to M. Munckouzer, that 13 millions had already paſſed through Merſbourg. The general opinion is, that the Treaſury is exhauſted. This whim of the Prince depreſſes the courage of his ſubjects, and produces a bad effect in foreign countries. The declaration of the Duke of Brunſwick is much blamed. Prince Henry, who deteſts the Duke with all his heart, does juſtice however to his abilities; " but had any one aſſured me," ſaid he, " that ſuch a manifeſto would appear, I would not have " believed it." Profeſſor Knettner, at Gottingen, has written a moſt ſevere epigram on the part which the King of Pruſſia has taken in this war. The epigram, which is circulated here, is in ſubſtance as follows:

" God one day wiſhed to ſpare a city, on account of one juſt man who was in it. At preſent, a German Prince wiſhes to deſtroy all France, for one crowned fool who is in it."

" Hiſtory ſhudders, and the German people call the Prince, as they formerly called Atilla, the ſcourge of God. It is generally doubted whether this enterprize againſt France will have a happy iſſue. It was previouſly known that Longwy and Verdun would open their gates. When the news of the ſiege of the latter place arrived here, Count de Schmettau ſaid,---" they will then throw a few bombs into it, as they did at Longwy, in order that they may be able to tell us that they took it."

" Signed, &c."

" Such, Citizen-Preſident, are the news ſent from Berlin, to the Pruſſian miniſter, by a man who was doubtleſs charged to inform him reſpecting the diſpoſition of that capital. Such a ſource ought not to be ſuſpected. The different letters which I have received from Germany announce to me, that our ſucceſſes have, with great rapidity, given the public opinion a turn favorable to our cauſe; They prove, above all, that we are as much indebted to the conduct as to the courage of our ſoldiers, for that eſteem which we inſpire into the people of different nations, and which will ſerve to throw a little reſtraint upon the combination of courts.

(Signed) LEBRUN."

The Preſident announced a letter from General Dumourier, in which he requeſted leave to come and preſent his reſpects to the National Convention. The Convention having immediately decreed that the General ſhould be admitted, he appeared at the bar, accompanied by ſeveral of his ſtaff-officers.

General Dumourier's Speech.

" *Citizen-Legiſlators,*

" Liberty is every where triumphant: Guided by philoſophy, it will overſpread the univerſe, and it will eſtabliſh itſelf on all thrones, after having cruſhed deſpotiſm, and enlightened the people.

" The conſtitutional laws which you are about to frame, will form the baſis of the happineſs and fraternity of nations. This war will be the laſt, and tyrants and privileged orders, miſtaken in their criminal calculations, will be the ſole victims in this ſtruggle of arbitrary power againſt reaſon. The army, which the confidence of the nation entruſted to my command, have deſerved well of their country. Reduced, when I joined them, on the 28th of Auguſt, to 17,000 men, and diſorganized by traitors, whom puniſhment and ſhame every where purſue, they were neither intimidated by the number, diſcipline, threats, barbarity, nor firſt ſucceſſes of 80,000 ſatellites of deſpotiſm. The defiles of the foreſt of Argon, were the Thermopylæ, where this handful of ſoldiers of liberty made a reſpectable reſiſtance, for fifteen days, to that formidable army. More fortunate than the Spartans, we were ſupported by two armies, animated by the ſame ſpirit, whom we joined at the impregnable camp of St. Menehould. The enemy, in deſpair, wiſhed to attempt an attack, which adds new victory to the military career of my colleague and friend Kellerman.

" In the camp of St. Menehould, the ſoldiers of liberty diſplayed other military virtues, without which courage even may be hurtful—confidence in their chief, obedience, patience and perſeverance. That part of the republic conſiſts of a dry ſoil, deſtitute of wood and water. The Germans will remember it; their impure blood will perhaps fertilize theſe barren plains, which are now drenched with it. The ſeaſon was uncommonly rainy and cold; our ſoldiers were badly cloathed; were deſtitute of ſtraw to lie upon; had no covering, and remained ſometimes two days without bread, becauſe the poſition of the enemy obliged our convoys to take a long circuit, by croſs-roads, which are very bad at all ſeaſons, and which were then ſpoilt by the long rains; for I muſt do juſtice to the purveyors of proviſions and forage, who, notwithſtanding all the obſtacles of bad roads, wet weather, and the ſecret movements which I was obliged to conceal from them, ſupplied us with abundance as far as was poſſible; and I am happy in declaring, that we are indebted to their care for the good health of the ſoldiers. [Applauſes.] I never heard them murmur. Songs and joy would have made one take this formidable camp for one of thoſe camps of pleaſure, where the luxury of Kings formerly embodied automata, for the amuſement of their miſtreſſes and children. The ſoldiers of liberty were ſupported by the hope of conqueſt; their fatigues and ſufferings have been rewarded; the enemy have ſunk under famine, miſery, and diſeaſe. This formidable army, diminiſhed one half, has fled; the roads are ſtrewed with the carcaſſes of horſes, and dead bodies: Kellerman is in purſuit of them with more than 40,000 men, while I ſhall march, with a like number, to the aſſiſtance of the department of the north, and of the unfortunate and reſpectable Belgians and Liegeoiſe.

" I have come to ſpend four days here, only for the purpoſe of ſettling, with the executive council, the plan of the winter campaign. I embrace this opportunity of preſenting my reſpects to you. I ſhall not take any new oath; I ſhall ſhew myſelf worthy of commanding the children of liberty, and to ſupport thoſe laws which the ſovereign people are going to eſtabliſh for themſelves by you their repreſentatives." [Loud Applauſes.]

The Preſident's anſwer.

" *Citizen General,*

" The reception you have met with from the National Convention will expreſs to you, much better than I can, their ſatisfaction with your conduct, and that of your colleagues, and the opinion they entertain of you. Continue to direct the courage and zeal of the army; continue to guide your ſoldiers, and your brethren in arms, in the path of honour and of victory; continue to ſerve your country with fidelity, and you will have new claims to the eſteem and gratitude of the republic. The Convention invites you, as well as your brethren in arms, to the honour of the ſitting."

The General was then introduced into the hall, together with the officers who attended him, and depoſited his papers on the table, as did alſo Lieutenant-General Morton his military decorations.

Laſource.—" I move that the Convention will requeſt General Dumourier to give them ſome information reſpecting the letter of General Dillon."

Preſident.---" General, do you know any thing of a letter written by General Dillon to the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel? and do you know what was the intention of the General in writing it? The National Convention expects ſome information from you, as the Executive Council informed them that they hoped you would be able to ſatisfy them in this reſpect."

Dumourier,—" I received a copy of that letter, but I conſidered it a mere bravado, and thought it of very little importance, eſpecially as Dillon, two days after purſued the Heſſians with the utmoſt vigour. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not worth notice."

An Adjutant General of Dumourier's army preſented to the Convention the firſt ſtandard which the Emigrants had diſplayed, and which the ſoldiers of liberty had courageouſly taken from the enemy.

The Convention decreed, that this ſignal of rebellion, inſtead of being hung in the hall as a trophy, ſhould be put into the hands of the common executioner, to be publicly burnt.

After ſome other buſineſs of little importance, the ſitting roſe at five o'clock.

German accounts of tranſactions in the Low Countries.

The Leyden Gazette contains an account of the progreſs of the Pruſſian army on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, as publiſhed at Berlin.---This account, far from imitating the ſtile of the Bruſſels Gazette, which never mentions the French troops but with contempt, expreſsly ſays: That in the various actions which took place on the 14th and 15th, the Pruſſian troops were repulſed, and ſhews, that although they always carried their point in the end, every inch of ground was warmly diſputed. To this account is ſubjoined a letter from the army of General Clairfayt, dated Sept. 26th, written in the ſame ſtile, which makes the loſs of the Pruſſians, in carrying the height before the village of Walmy, 500 men, and that of the French, attempting to defend it, 1200. The concluſion of it ſhews, that the diſtreſs of the combined armies has not been exaggerated: " Since the 17th, we have been under the open ſky, without tents or baggage. The weather all the while has been dreadful; conſtant and exceſſive rains, tempeſtuous winds, and cold uncommonly ſevere for the ſeaſon. The armies on both ſides have ſuffered ſeverely; the latter ſeaſon cannot be more unfavorable for the operations of the campaign.---- According to all the information we receive, the enemy is ſtill more diſtreſſed than we. We are in the midſt of Champagne Pouilleuſe (the louſy) a country arid and poor in the extreme, unprovided of every thing; without water, without wood, almoſt a deſart, and entirely abandoned by the native inhabitants. We muſt ſeek water more than a league from our camp; add to this that the French have taken care to throw lime into almoſt all the wells.--- They make war with all the reſources, not only of the military art, but of the moſt virulent hatred. It is not from the ordinary dangers of a campaign that we muſt guard ourſelves, but from treachery, and perils of every kind. The tranſportation of proviſion is thus rendered uncommonly difficult, while the army muſt carry every thing along with it, the country furniſhing nothing. Yeſterday, the 25th, the enemy demanded a truce for 24 hours, which was granted and expires at midnight."

LUXEMBOURG, October 5.

Since Monday, September 24, numbers of French priſoners, the greater part of them National guards, have been daily brought in here. A large body of them was brought hither on the twenty-ninth from Verdun, and about 100 have arrived to-day. The greateſt part of theſe poor wretches are in a moſt deplorable ſituation, having ſcarcely ſhoes or ſtockings. They were taken in different ſkirmiſhes, which have not however tended much to advance the operations of the combined armies. The accounts which we have received from Verdun are of the moſt diſtreſſing nature. The Pruſſian army has been in want of bread for ſeveral days; and what they have been able to procure by ſending to a great diſtance for it, did not reach the camp until it had become green and mouldy.

The Auſtrian army is in no better condition. The country around Verdun is laid waſte, ruined, and become almoſt a deſart; as it has not ceaſed to rain for 4 weeks, the roads are deſtroyed and impaſſable; they are beſides covered with hundreds of dead bodies. By theſe diſaſters the ſoldiers are diſcouraged, and the officers themſelves deſpair of ſeeing the campaign happily terminated.

Such being the ſituation of affairs, it is expected that a Congreſs of miniſters from different powers will be opened here on the 20th inſtant; government has already ordered lodgings to be prepared for ſome of the miniſters, and it is probably on account of this Congreſs that government has juſt publiſhed the following

" PROCLAMATION.

" The Governor, Preſident and Members of the Sovereign Council of the Emperor and King, appointed for the country and duchy of Luxembourg, and the county of Chiny. As it is important for the ſervice of his Majeſty, that this town and fortreſs ſhould be evacuated by all French people, whether men, women or children, who have taken refuge here ſince the revolution in France, and who hold no particular office, we, in conſequence of the reſolution of their Royal Highneſſes the Governors General of the Netherlands, of the twenty eighth ult. order all the French people immediately to quit this town and fortreſs; informing them, at the ſame time, that they may retire to the country of Limbourg, or into any other place where they may throw no reſtraint on the operations and march of the troops---nor impede their communications and their ſupplies of proviſions; and, in order that they may not plead ignorance, we charge the Magiſtrates of this town, to cauſe theſe preſents to be publiſhed and poſted up in the uſual manner.

(Signed) GERDEN.

" Luxembourg, October 2, 1792."

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

On Monday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Experiment, Capt. M'Calmont, from Dunkirk, which ſhe left the 27th of October, at which time the republic of France was entirely clear of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian forces; and the French armies had penetrated into the territories of their enemies, and it was ſuppoſed would not find much difficulty in reaching Bruſſels.

The following articles are copied from Paris papers to the 24th of October.

LILLE, October 16.

The van guard of Dumourier's army is expected to have arrived yeſterday at Valenciennes. The General is hourly expected there. The three commiſſioners from the national convention, who ſet out on Saturday laſt, to go and eſtabliſh order and tranquility in Cambray, have not yet been heard from.

FRANKFORT, October 10.

The rapid ſenſation of fear has ſeized all the Princes on the banks of the Rhine. The houſe of Baden has taken flight. The Prince of Linauge has arrived at Manheim, with all his baggage. The Biſhop of Spire has retired to Odenwald, and thence has taken the road of Helbron, towards Newſtadt. The commiſſary of proviſions at Heidelberg, has emptied the magazines in haſte, on the news of the approach of the French. Many French families have taken refuge in the Oldenwald.

PARIS, October 16.

General Dumourier took his departure from Paris, for the army, on Tueſday morning. He went, on Sunday night, to the Jacobins, and made a ſpeech, in which he ſaid.

" Citizens, Brothers, and Friends, you have begun a great epoch; you have torn to pieces the ancient hiſtory of France, which offered nothing but the picture of deſpotiſm. A new æra riſes out of this revolution, which electrifies our armies, and which has given them the neceſſary courage to repulſe ſuperior force. We are not fatigued. Pain, miſery and hunger do not exhauſt us; we are more courageous than ever. We ſhall render unto deſpots, what they would have given us. Before the end of the month, I hope to have 60,000 men to attack Kings, and to ſave the people from ſlavery."

To which Danton, as Preſident, made the following reply: " When Fayette, that vile eunuch of the revolution, took flight, you had already ſerved the republic, by not deſpairing of its welfare, you rallied our brother; you afterwards preſerved, with addreſs, the ſtation that ruined the enemy; and you have deſerved well of your country. A grand career is yet open to you: may the pikes of the people break the ſceptres of Kings! and may crowns fall before the red bonnet, with which the ſociety honors you! Return afterwards, and live among us, and your name ſhall figure in the grandeſt pages of our hiſtory."

Oct. 20. A body of troops is gone to reinforce General Cuſtine, who is expected yet to lay Coblentz under contribution.

The patriots treat with extreme levity the acceſſion of Spain to the confederacy. The Spaniſh Monarch certainly came to the determination only on the confidence of the Duke of Brunſwick reaching Paris. They laugh now

at the dilemma in which he muſt find himſelf, obſerving, that they have got another fine Royal fiſh caught in the revolution net!

A complaint has been made againſt General Anſelm, for having eſtabliſhed an adminiſtration tribunal in the conquered country of Nice, without waiting the order of the Republic. A ſiſter of this General commands a corps of 1500 men!—The Lady is a Jacobin, and adorns her perſon with the red bonnet!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, October 20.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Commiſſioners to the army of the centre.

At the Camp of Vaudoncourt, October 18, at ten o'clock in the evening, the firſt year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

The diviſion of the army commanded by General Kellerman arrived yeſterday at the camp of Vaudoncourt: General Valence, who commands the other diviſion, advanced through the foreſt of Maugienne, and puſhed his van-guard as far as Pillou, which he found occupied by the enemy. He was obliged to bring up his cannon againſt this poſt, and then he ſoon got maſter of it.

The Duke of Brunſwick and General Kalkreuth ſent in that day a trumpeter with an Aid-de Camp, to demand a perſonal conference with General Kellerman; they teſtified a deſire to accommodate matters, but General Kellerman adhering ſtrictly to the intentions of the National Convention, anſwered that he could enter into no conference whatever, as long as the Pruſſian army ſhould be on the territory of the French Republic; that the re-furrender of Longwy was a preliminary, without which he could enter into no engagements. The Duke of Brunſwick offered to evacuate Longwy, and to give the place up on the 26th. Kellerman, judging that he wanted four days more to arrive with his army before that place, on account of the roads being broke ſo much, inſiſted on having the place evacuated the 22d of this month.

After this conference, General Valence was charged with the regulation of the articles of capitulation. We ſend enclоſed an authenticated copy thereof, and you will judge yourſelf of the advantages of this event. On the 22d at ten o'clock in the morning the enemy will have quitted the territory of the Republic. General Kellerman will march up his whole army in battle array, and our commiſſioners will thank them for their courage and perſeverence. We beg our fellow citizens to partake of the joy which ſuch an event has cauſed us.

See here then this conteſt of deſpotiſm againſt liberty ſoon determined; and happy are we to have been the witneſſes thereof, and to be charged to give you theſe intereſting details.

The commiſſioners of the National Convention,

SILLERY,
PRIEUR,
CARRA.

LONDON.

It is evident that there is a rupture between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia. The latter certainly has been deceived by the Emigrants, and the friends of the Queen. France has ſufficient magnanimity to give the offence, and while ſhe makes peace with Pruſſia, her troops are determined to proſecute with the utmoſt vigour the war againſt the Auſtrians.

It is evident from the letter of Mr. Paine to the people of France, that he wiſhes to ſpare the life of Louis and his family. He has recommended to the National Convention, that their reſolves on this buſineſs ſhould be tinctured with mercy, and we have no doubt but that the nation will beſtow due attention on his advice.

One would think that the Princes of the continent were ſtriving to render themſelves ridiculous.---The Pope has iſſued plenary indulgences and promiſing eternal happineſs to all thoſe who ſhall die fighting againſt the republic of France!---The miſguided man is ignorant of opinions of the age he lives in.

LONDONDERRY, October 30.

Subſtance of the Packets arrived ſince our laſt.

[Lateſt dates—Paris, Oct. 20.—London, Oct. 24.]

A continuation of the ſucceſs of the French arms in Piedmont, Savoy, and Switzerland—The Pruſſians evacuated Verdun by capitulation, and are quitting the French territory totally, it is generally thought that the King of Pruſſia made a ſeparate peace for himſelf, leaving the Auſtrians to ſhift for themſelves-- The King of Spain is juſt going to enter into the unprofitable conteſt---General Cuſtine makes heavy contributions on the eccleſiaſtical Princes on the banks of the Rhine --General Dumourier, at the head of 50,000 men, preparing to march to Bruſſels, there to plant the tree of Liberty, and to revenge the republic for the burning of the houſes at Liſle---Strong ſymptoms of diſcontent and revolt among the people in the Netherlands, Germany and Italy: the ſeeds of Liberty are ſpringing faſt up even under the holy walls of the Vatican!---At Paris, a difference of opinion exiſts between the Convention and the people of the capital (ſpirited on by the Jacobins.) reſpecting the embodying a protecting guard from the 83 Departments---The majority of the Convention apparently inclined to lenient meaſures with the unfortunate *Louis the Laſt.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburg, dated October 20, 1792, to his friend in this city.

"As a citizen of a free ſtate, where without doubt your political principles concide with that of the government of the country, and as a friend to the great cauſe of liberty and humanity, you will be glad to hear, that ſince the violent concuſſions of parties in this country, there has a ſpirit of truth and liberal inveſtigation gone forth, which promiſes fair to meliorate the ſituation of the lower orders of ſociety here, and to enlighten them to a true knowledge, and embolden them to a manly aſſertion of their own rights and intereſts in the ſcale of ſociety."

On Wednesday laſt fifteen chiefs and three princeſſes, of the Wabaſh nation of Indians, arrived in town, on a viſit to the Preſident of the United States. On this occaſion a ſalute was fired on the common by the artillery.

Captain Thomſon, of the brig Minerva, from Madeira to this port, ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. in lat. 30. 15, north, long. 64, weſt, ſpoke the Theatis, of Liverpool, from Cape-Francois, bound to Liverpool, all well. In lat. 32, 17, north, long. 68, ſpoke the brig-----, Joſeph Conkling, from New-York, bound to Cape-Francois. In lat. 33, 30, north long. 69, weſt, ſpoke the ſloop Experiment, William Miller, from Philadelphia bound to Cape-Francois, all well. Capt. Thomſon returns his grateful thanks to Captain William Miller, for the kind treatment he received from him, in ſupplying him with proviſions, having a very long paſſage, and being ſhort.

Captain Coutier, of the ſchooner Dolphin, in his paſſage from Wilmington, North-Carolina, ſpoke ſome pilot boats, who informed him, that a brig was caſt away upon Pennyhil banks, about 60 miles to leward of Curatuck inlet. He afterwards, about the 13th inſtant, ſaw the crew at work on the wreck, endeavouring to ſave as much as poſſible of the cargo, which conſiſted of rice, ſugar, molaſſes and red cedar; and had been ſhipped on board the brig at Charleſton, S. C. for Philadelphia, from a ſhip that had put in there from the Weſt-Indies, in rather a crazy ſituation. Captain Coutier could not recollect the names either of the brig or her captain; but it was conjectured, that ſhe was the veſſel, in which a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie had been ſhipped, to be ſent to Philadelphia.---If, however, this ſhould prove the fact, the money will moſt probably be ſecured, as the crew were ſaved. The Captain had hired ten countrymen to aſſiſt in working on the wreck.

RICHMOND, December 19.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Kentucky brings the diſagreeable intelligence, that a party of militia belonging to that ſtate, on their return from Fort Waſhington, where they had been to eſcort a quantity of military ſtores, were ſurpriſed by a body of Indians, and entirely defeated. Further particulars we have not been able to learn.

CHAMBERSBURGH, December 20.

Extract of a letter from Weſt Liberty, Ohio county, dated November 30.

"Major William M'Mahon returned laſt Monday from a ſcout of near three weeks---he purſued a party of Indians who ſtole horſes from Carpenter's ſtation, (which is ſix miles from this town) about 180 miles north weſt of Ohio river, where he overtook them, and killed two, wounded one, retook all the horſes, got three rifles, and all their baggage, with a quantity of peltry.

"Laſt Wedneſday night the Indians ſet fire to a ſtack-yard, at Tilton's ſtation, ſeven miles from this place, in which was a large quantity of corn, wheat and fodder, but the fire was diſcovered and extinguiſhed before much damage was done."

‡‡ The members of the ſociety for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a general meeting on Monday, January 7, 1793, at the uſual place, in Lodge-alley, at half paſt five, in the evening.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Burke, taylor, late of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of the Third month next, in order to be ſettled.

OWEN THOMAS, Executor.

12th Month 28th, 1792. ‡

To be ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing 50 acres, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, adjoining the ſtreet road about two miles from the Billet and eighteen miles from Philadelphia; there are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two rooms, good log ſhop, ſtables, and two acres and a quarter of watered meadow, and more may be made, twelve acres of woodland, one hundred apple trees all grafted, about fifty peach trees, and other fruit-trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Dec. 31. ‡ WILLIAM SCOUT.

To be ſold at private ſale,

By the ſubſcriber, and may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of about 67 acres of land, well ſituated in the manor of Moorland townſhip, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia; bounding on the road leading from Abington to the Buck tavern, in Southampton, Bucks country, and adjoining lands of Jacob Yerkes and Jacob Jeanes: there are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a well of good water, a new frame barn, and other neceſſary improvements, an orchard of apples and a variety of other fruit trees, about five acres of good meadow, and more may be made with a ſmall expences, 16 acres of woodland: The remaining part of the cleared land is good for tillage. The premiſes are alſo conveniently ſituated to ſundry griſt and ſaw mills, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the title and terms of ſale by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Nov. 21, 1792. ‖ CORNELIUS WYNKOOP.

To be ſold by public ſale,

Agreeable to the laſt will of John Fenton, deceaſed, at the houſe of Sarah Fenton, innkeeper, in Northampton townſhip, on the 29th day of January next, (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from the Buck tavern to Wright's town, pleaſantly ſituated: There are on the ſaid plantation a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a frame barn, with ſtables, waggon houſe, corn cribs, an apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of woodland, and about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made: There is alſo on the ſaid place a ſmall tenement. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes.

SARAH FENTON, Executrix, or
RICHARD LEEDOM, Executor.

December 26th, 1792. §

To be SOLD or LET,

(And may be entered upon the 1ſt of April next enſuing,)

A VALUABLE Mill and tract of Land, lying in Cheltenham town, Montgomery county, eight miles from Philadelphia. On ſaid premiſes are a good dwelling houſe, part ſtone and part frame, with a cellar under part thereof, and a never failing ſpring and good ſpring houſe thereon, barn and ſtable. The mill is on Taconey creek, which is a never failing ſtream, and is in good order either for merchant or country work, with a good pair of burrs and a pair of country ſtones, and cloths and gears in good order, and partly new. The whole containing 18 acres, with a good bearing orchard, and 9 acres of good meadow, in good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to the owners, living near the premiſes.

JACOB MIRES,
GEORGE SNIDER.

Jan. 1.

Northampton county, December 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the houſe of Chriſtian Rivels, innholder, in Saliſbury townſhip, on Monday the 7th day of January next, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Northampton; bounded by lot of Nicholas Fox and Mrs. Hackenbuck, and on the public ſtreet, called Allen-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet; and one half moiety of a certain tract of wood land, ſituate in Saliſbury townſhip, bounded by lands of Henry Renſhimer, Daniel Deel and Abraham Albert, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, late the eſtate of Peter Nogel. Taken in execution and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, ſheriff.

Northampton county, December 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, a certain one half moiety of a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, bounded by lands of Mr. Heycock, formerly Green's place, Felix Wiſe and Mr. Morgan; containing in the whole 200 acres more or leſs, late the eſtate of James Logan. Taken in execution and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, ſheriff.

Northampton county, December 24, 1792

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 10th day of January next, at Adam Hickman's tavern, in Moore townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, bounded by land of George Nogel, Joſt Druſbick, and on land from which ſaid tract was divided off; containing 150 acres, more or leſs, late the eſtate of Adam Huker. Taken in execution and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, ſheriff.

To be ſold by public vendue,

On THURSDAY the 24th inſtant, at two o'clock,

THAT valuable Powder-Mill, on Creeſham creek, in Germantown townſhip, one mile from Germantown main road, late the property of Jacob Loſh, deceaſed, with 18¾ acres and 20 perches of land thereunto belonging; adjoining lands of Mr. Livezeys, Mr. Yerckers and others; about 8 acres thereof is good woodland, 2 acres of excellent meadow: The whole of which can be well watered out of the mill dam: The remainder is good plough land. There are erected on the premiſes, beſides the powder mill, one frame building, 18 by 24 feet, with a room and kitchen, one ſtone ditto, 21 by 24, with a room and kitchen alſo, all in good repair. It is an excellent ſeat for a merchant or paper-mill, the ſeat of the firſt are already erected on the ſame creek, and this is allowed to be the beſt mill ſeat of the whole. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

CHRISTIANA LOSH, Executrix.
WINNARD NICE, and } Executors.
JOHN BECK. }

N. B. If the weather is favourable, the vendue is to be held on the premiſes, otherwiſe, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Sweier, innkeeper.

Germantown, January 1, 1793. †

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

On the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, and by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, a Pamphlet, entituled

The Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt proved:

Being a Reply to Dr. Joſeph Prieſtly's Appeal to the ſerious and candid profeſſors of Chriſtianity:

And to a publication by Lewis Nicholas entituled the Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt, conſidered from Scripture evidences &c.—with ſome obſervations on Arianiſm. (Price one fourth of a Dollar.)

By SAMUEL WETHERILL.

The following ſmall Tracts are likewiſe to be ſold by the above named booksellers.

A Confutation of Univerſal Salvation,
as held upon the principles of Antinomianiſm.

The Ground and Reaſon of the Incarnation and Proceſs of Chriſt explained, &c.

In reply to ſeveral ſermons preached by the Rev. Aſhbel Green, together with a ſhort Addreſs to the Rev. Joſeph Pilmore.

November 27. ‖

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK For the Year 1793.

Juſt printed and to be ſold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth ſtreet, near the Univerſity,

POULSON'S
TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,
For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the firſt after Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and
Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE to COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

BELIN.
No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

tf

Receiver-General's Office,
September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactneſs and preciſion that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Perſons deſirous of availing themſelves of the ſaid Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranfers, executed under Seal, and in the preſence of two Witneſſes thereto ſubſcribed; and that the ſame be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magiſtrate or other Officer empowered to do the ſame.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, on behalf of William Heſlet, Charles Dilworth, Joſeph Spear, Daniel Jones, Andrew Boyd and himſelf, on the 28th of May, 1784, made a Contract with a certain Captain Thomas Robinſon, of Northumberland County, for 2,400 acres of land in Mahoning Townſhip, in ſaid County, and 16 000 acres on the Head Waters of Fiſhing Creek and Bowman's Creek; the firſt diſcovery of which lands the ſaid Robinſon pretended he had made, and in conſequence of ſaid agreement paid the purchaſe-money and office fees for the warrants (for which they have the official receipts) and put the ſame into the hands of John Robinſon, ſon of ſaid Thomas, to carry the ſame unto William Montgomery, Eſq; Surveyor of the diſtrict, that the ſame might be laid agreeable to the directions of the ſaid Thomas, and his Contract aforeſaid; but that the ſaid Thomas, in violation of his Contract, neglected, and, when called upon, refuſed to deliver the ſame to the Surveyor, and has ſince ſold ſundry of them, and perhaps many more of them than the Subſcriber has been informed of; and that he, (to prevent ſaid Robinſon to make ſuch uſe of them, and impoſe on unwary purchaſers) on the 21ſt of October, 1790, entered a Caveat againſt any perſon who might obtain ſurveys on any of them, (except 10 of them ſold, with conſent of the Subſcriber and Partners, to a Mr. M'Farlan, of Cumberland County) by which entry the Subſcriber and Partners are prevented from obtaining Patents, until a determination may be made by the Board of Property in Philadelphia, on the Caveat aforeſaid. Theſe are therefore to give notice to whom it may concern, that if any perſon, by virtue of a purchaſe from the aforeſaid Thomas Robinſon, hath poſſeſſion of a copy or copies of a warrant or warrants granted unto any of the under mentioned warrantees, dated June 4th, 1785, for 400 acres each, and hath any thing to ſay, why the Subſcriber, or his Partners aforeſaid, ſhould not obtain Patents on their ſurveys now returned into the Surveyor General's office, by virtue of warrants of that date, and conveyances from the warrantees, as follows, viz. William Nicholſon, jun. Jeremiah Nicholſon, Henry Nicholſon, Amos Campbell, Guſtavus Campbell, James Jacob Wilſon, jun. Cornelius Wilſon, Zachariah Campbell, Michael Whiteford, Caſper James Carpenter, Eliſha Carpenter, Charles Carpenter, Conrad Goodheart, Eliſha Goodheart, Abner Goodheart, James Frederick Goodheart, George Adolphus Kerr, Caſper Kerr, George Henry Kerr, Cornelius Kerr, Wilſon Whitford, George Whitford, Jacob George Whitford, Adam James Compton, Frederick Compton, jun. Nicholas Harvey, Thomas Harvey, and Peter Harvey, that they be and appear before the aforeſaid Board in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in April next, at which time a Citation of the ſaid Thomas Robinſon's Repreſentatives is made returnable, that they may be heard, otherwiſe they will afterwards be precluded. DAVID SMITH.

Elkton, December 20th, 1792. ¶

Norriſtown, December 20, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the houſe of Archibald Darrah, in Norriſtown townſhip, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Robert Thomſon, John M'Farland, and others; with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Archibald Currie, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſtead townſhip, and county of Bucks, a middle ſized dark brown COW, with a crop and ſlit in each ear, with three white feet, a white ſtroke up her thigh, and about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

December 5, 1792 ‡ JOHN DUNLAP.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caſimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct, 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

AGREEABLY to directions of the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, propoſals will be received, for digging ſuch parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any perſon or perſons deſirous of engaging in the above work, are requeſted to forward their propoſals to the Subſcriber, at Norriſtown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---ſituate on Great Chickaſalungo creek, in the townſhip of Donegal, in the county of Lancaſter, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderſon's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the laſt mentioned ferry.

On this eſtate are erected two dwelling-houſes and two log barns, with ſtables ſufficient for all the ſtock neceſſary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houſes has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable houſe, at preſent occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interſperſed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the beſt limeſtone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immenſe quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is conſiderable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickaſalunga, which may, at a very ſmall expence, be converted into the beſt meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmall wheel, may be eaſily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almoſt over every acre of arable land.

On the premiſes are an extenſive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The Chickaſalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fiſh in great abundance, and is within the ſouthern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far diſtant from where it empties itſelf into the river Suſquehanna, and near the ſpot where the water is to be taken from the ſaid river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardneſs) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be tranſported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and eaſy rate. The many ſuperior advantages of this eſtate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaſer is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do juſtice to the ſoil, timber, meadow, and beautiful ſituation of a farm, preſumed to be equal to any in the ſtate, and well calculated for the emolument of an induſtrious farmer. To accommodate purchaſers, a diviſion of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the ſeveral kinds of land. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaſter, or at the houſe of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, ſouth Front-ſtreet, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joſeph James, ſurviving partners of the late houſe of Abel James and ſons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the Bethlehem road, in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-houſe tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining ſaid dwelling-houſe, near the door of which is a never-failing ſpring, a new ſtone houſe lately erected over ſaid ſpring, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, built this laſt ſummer. There are on ſaid place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, or further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN CLEMMENS.

Gwynedd, December 8th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Harry, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome ago, a red BULL, his face and hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove his proverty, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HARRY.

December 11, 1792. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named JOHN YOUNG, about ſixteen years of age, has ſhort black hair, full freſh face, and about five feet high. He ſailed from Ireland with captain Prance, in an Engliſh ſnow, and arrived in Philadelphia ſome time in September laſt. Had on an old light coloured cloth coat, very much torn, bottle green veſt, double breaſted (both two large for him) ſtriped towſers, with cloth breeches under them, Scotch knit ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever will ſecure him any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by LEWELLYN DAVIS, or HENRY KNERR, at the ſign of the Swan, North Third ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Dec. 19. ‡

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Poſts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the firſt of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Alſo wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen, being taken from the door of Ward Nice, Innkeper at Germantown, in the evening of the 8th inſtant, a large light bay Horſe, about 16 hands high, ſtrong built, is a natural trotter, has a ſhort thin mane, ſcarcely any foretop, a ſmall ſnip, carries a picked ear; had on a ſaddle and bridle nearly new, plated ſtirrups and bridle bitts. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horſe and ſaddle, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM HEYDRICK.

Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, Dec. 12. ¶

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New Jerſey, 12th April, 1791.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; biſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſtock and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2. 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

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JANUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3269.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1793.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—FRIDAY, December 21.

THE appropriation bill, for the support of government for 1793, reported yesterday, was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole House, on the 31st instant.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Heister were appointed, on the part of the House, a joint committee for the enrollment of bills---The Senate on their part appointed Mr. Brown for the same purpose.

The bill for repaying a loan made of the United States Bank, was twice read, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The House then proceeded in considering the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes---after some debate the bill was recommitted to the committee that reported it, together with the amendments---An additional motion of Mr. Gerry's was laid on the table, to the following purport---that a clause be inserted in the bill for authorizing the permanent residence of Agents with the peacable Indians; and for carrying on a trade with the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States---for supplying them with merchandise, on fair terms, and in such manner as to prevent imposition.

A petition was read from Robert Ralston, assignee of Thomas Barclay, Consul from the United States to the Emperor of Morocco---referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of admiralty proceedings, in the courts of the United States, and for other purposes---without coming to any final decision on this bill, the committee rose and reported progress.

MONDAY, December 24.

Several petitions were presented, for compensations, renewal of certificates, settlement of accounts, &c. which were read. The committee of reference on the petition of John Bartlett, reported, that it cannot be granted.

The bill for licensing vessels, and regulating the coasting trade and fisheries, was brought in engrossed, read, and the blanks filled up—The bill was then passed to be enacted into a law—the act now in force is to be superseded by this law, the last day of March, 1793.

A letter was read from the Secretary at War, enclosing several papers, relative to Indian affairs, from the Governor of Georgia. These papers contain information of a recent murder of eight persons, by the Indians on the frontiers of Georgia—laid on the table.

A petition was read, from H. C. Baker, an officer in the late continental army, praying compensation for services—also a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in favour of the petition of Udney Hay, for payment of the principal and interest of a note for 40l. given during the war, by two American officers, captured in Canada----A bill was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the report.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for reimbursement of a loan from the Bank of the United States---after a considerable length of debate, the committee rose and reported the bill, with one amendment—which was laid on the table for future consideration.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Parker—"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House an account of the application of the monies borrowed in Antwerp and Amsterdam, for the United States, during the year 1792"—agreed to.

Several memorials, petitions, &c. were presented, read, and referred.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday, the 26th instant.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

A petition of several persons, soldiers in the late 4th Massachusetts regiment, praying the payment of a balance due to them from the Pay-master of said regiment, by whose failure they have been deprived of the just compensation due to them for their services.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, conformable to the motion of Mr. Steele, for a return of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, in the service of the United States. Laid on the table.

A bill providing for a reimbursement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Steele moved that the section be struck out. This occasioned a debate.

The motion was determined in the negative. Ayes 17—Noes 34.

Mr. Madison then moved to strike out of the first section, the words "two millions," and insert *two hundred thousand* before the word "dollars."

The Ayes and Noes being demanded on this motion, are - Ayes 27,--Noes 26. The Speaker voting in the negative, the motion was lost.

A motion by Mr Williamson, to amend the section, by adding a clause to restrict the premium on the loan to 5 per cent. per annum, including all charges, was unanimously agreed to. And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 27.

Mr. GILES proposed a resolution to the following purport.—That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a particular account of the several sums of money borrowed by his authority for the United States—the terms on which such loans have been made—the amount of the appropriations thereof pursuant to law, and the balances, if any, which remain unapplied—specifying, as fully as can be, the times of the commencement of interest on said loans, and when the interest stopped on the sums paid.

This resolution was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Bourn presented the petition of Wm. Ellery, collector of the district of Rhode-Island, stating the inadequateness of his compensation as such, and praying an augmentation thereof. Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. White, of the committee to whom the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was recommitted, reported a new bill, which was twice read, and then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair. After discussion, several amendments were made, which were reported to the House. The House agreed to the same, except one, which, with the bill, were laid on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in admiralty cases, and for other purposes, was further considered—several amendments were agreed to and reported, which, with the bill, were laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, informed the House, that this day the committee had laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation and signature, the bill entituled, "An act for registering and recording of ships or vessels."

The communication from the Secretary of War, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, received yesterday, was called for—and being confidential, the gallery was shut,

FRIDAY, December 28.

A MEMORIAL from the officers of the New-Hampshire line of the late army similar to those from the officers of Pennsylvania, New-York and Maryland, was read and laid on the table.

The House took into consideration the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States.

These amendments were adopted by the House—other amendments were proposed; some of which were agreed to, others rejected—and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Steele called up his motion, laid on the table a few days since, for the appointment of a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for reducing the military establishment of the United States, &c.

Mr. Steele, in a lengthy speech, enforced the propriety of adopting this resolution. Mr. Hartley, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Dayton, Mr. White and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the motion—Mr. Parker and Mr. Williamson in support of it. A motion to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole being made, some observations in favor of this commitment were made by Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Ames. The motion was carried for a reference to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, December 31.

MR. THATCHER presented the petition of I. Thomas, of Worcester, printer, praying that the duty on imported types may be taken off, and that a bond he has given for duties on a considerable quantity of imported types, be cancelled. Read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry presented the memorial from the officers of the late Massachusetts line, in behalf of themselves and the soldiers of the said line, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. White called up his motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to explain the act, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, so far as relates to taking of bail in criminal cases. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. White, Wm. Smith, and J. Smith were appointed the committee.

On motion resolved, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and War, lay before the House a list of the persons employed in their respective offices.

A message was received from the Senate, communicating a letter from a number of French citizens of Toulouse, addressed to Congress. The letter being in French, was not read.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair, on the report of the committee on the subject of invalid pensions, and after progress the committee rose, reported, and are to sit again.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 1.

SEVERAL petitions were read and referred.

Mr. White brought in a bill, to explain the act for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, in respect to taking bail in criminal cases; it was twice read, and committed for Friday next.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair, took up the copper coinage bill; sundry amendments were made, and reported, which were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. A cent is to weigh 8 penny-weight 16 grains.

The House then took up the Report respecting invalids, in committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair; and having gone through it, rose and reported it with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and a committee ordered to bring in a bill.

The bill for compensating Udney Hay, was also taken up in committee of the whole, and afterwards agreed to in the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for compensating Lewis Gerangay was next taken up in like manner, and after some time spent thereon, ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sedgwick called up the report of a committee made last session on the petition of John Tucker, clerk of the District Court of Massachusetts, which was agreed to, with one alteration, viz. to leave the sum blank for the present, which is to be allowed him, in order that it may be filled up at the next reading of the report.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

READ, the petition of John Rowland, a Continental soldier, who was wounded in the war.

Mr. Ames brought in a report on the petition of Joseph Henderson, formerly Clerk and Pay-master of the Navy Board for the Eastern Department.

A report was brought in from the committee, to whom was referred the petition of Ebenezer Cowell, that in their opinion the prayer thereof cannot be granted.

The following three bills were read the third time, and passed the House, viz. for ascertaining the claims of Lewis Gerangay—The copper coinage bill, and the bill for compensating Udney Hay.

Mr. Sedgwick reported a bill for compensating John Tucker, Clerk of the District Courts of the United States.

A Report was read, from the Secretary of State, in pursuance to the order of the House (on the motion of Mr. Grove, made last Monday) that the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, and War Departments furnish a list of the names of the Clerks, &c. in the different Departments, for whom appropriations are necessary to be made agreeably to the estimate reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the sums or salaries annexed that is to be paid to each.

The Secretary of the State's list was read, and is as follows—to George Taylor, his chief Clerk, 800 dols—John Blackwell and George Pfeiffer, each 500 dollars—Philip Freneau, translator of foreign Languages, 250 dollars, and to———Grosbie, messenger, 250 dollars.

On Motion of Mr. Gerry, the memorials of the officers of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Hampshire, Maryland, &c. lines—be referred to a committee of the whole—ordered that this be the business of next Monday week.

Order of the day—committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair—on Mr. Steel's motion for reducing the military establishment to two regiments. After a long debate—committee rose and reported progress, and are to sit again.

THURSDAY, January 3.

THE petition of Charles King, praying to be placed on the pension list, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to regulate claims to invalid persons, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, enclosing a list of the several persons employed in the Department of War, with the salaries allowed to each. Laid on the table.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making compensation to the widows and orphans of persons killed, bearing flags of truce to the Indians.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee filled up the blanks and made several amendments to the bill, which were reported to the House, and laid on the table.

The House then, in committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair, resumed the consideration of Mr. Steele's motion, for reducing the military establishment of the United States. The motion was again read, and debated. Mr. Steele & Mr. Clark supported the motion; Mr. Milledge and Mr. Findley opposed it. A motion for the committee's rising and reporting progress, after some opposition, was carried.

Adjourned.

By the British November Packet, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, we have the following Advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 26.

Notwithstanding the great force sent by the sublime Porte against Mahmud, Pacha of Scutaria, he has already penetrated as far as Upskip, and made himself master of Paschalits, Okry, and Ubazan, at the head of 30,000 men. The Pacha of Tania, his neighbour, was ordered to reduce the rebels in the mountains, and particularly those of the district of Sully; but he was repulsed with the loss of his magazines, artillery, and baggage.---Mahmud, it is said, is on the point of joining the Sigres.

COBLENTZ, October 30.

The troops we have received, and the further forces we are in expectation of, have done away the fears we had of seeing the French in our parts.

We have just received orders from the King of Prussia, to keep the Prussian magazines which are here, and to order all the provisions back which have been sent away. A detachment of Prussians is advancing by Grevenmacher, on the other side of the Moselle, towards the borders of the Rhine.

GENEVA, October 15.

Far from sending away the Swiss, our allies, as General Montesquiou demanded, in consequence of the orders he had received, we made a representation, which was laid before the Sovereign Council the day before yesterday, tending to introduce into our republic as many Swiss troops as circumstances and danger may render necessary, which was passed accordingly, by a majority of 1126 votes against 279. The full persuasion that France is making attempts against our independence, to subject us by an incorporation into the mass of what they call the Republic of France, has contributed very much to increase our firmness We have at present 2000 of our allies in this city, and we shall in three days have 10,000 more. The Helvetic corps in general, and the canton of Berne in particular, is seriously resolved to repel any attack which France may meditate against us.

BRUSSELS, November 4.

The French yesterday morning attacked the advanced posts of the Imperial army, towards Bossu. It seems they wished to reconnoitre or make a foraging excursion: Baron Keime, however, hastened to the head of a division of hussars, to support the advanced posts, and fell on the French with so much impetuosity, that he killed 300, and took 50 prisoners, among whom is one of their commanders, but his name is not mentioned. The French the same day attacked the advanced posts on the side of Tournay, and were repulsed with loss.

Nov. 6. The letters received this morning from the head quarters state, that nothing passed yesterday of any consequence: The French left their camp at half past ten o'clock, and made an attack on that which we occupy at Framories. The fire of the artillery was very heavy on both sides, but they did not come to close quarters, and the two armies remained at night in the same position as in the morning.

Nov. 9. You must have observed in my last, that the affairs of this country were taking a very different turn from what had been expected. The event of Tuesday last is too great a proof of this. The French attacked, on that day, the Austrian army near Mons, with so much impetuosity, that in the action, which lasted from eight o'clock in the morning, till four in the afternoon, the whole Austrian army was completely routed, and retreated to Castiau, a league beyond Mons. At six in the evening, Dumourier sent a trumpeter, to offer the place to capitulate.

The capitulation was accepted, and the French took possession of Mons, on Wednesday at twelve o'clock at noon. As soon as the superiority of the French army was known, orders were sent to the troops in Flanders to fall back upon Mons, and succours were sent for to Prince Hohenloe's army. All these succours united, form still an army of 50,000 men, which is at present posted at Braine le Compt, and Nivelles, whilst the head of the French army is already at Soignies. It is assured that the capitulation was signed on the 7th, by General Dumourier's Adjutant, and General Beaulieu, who had remained in the city, with two battalions.

The capitulation states, "That the Austrian troops shall have evacuated the Belgic provinces before the 15th of this month, except the provinces of Luxembourg, Limberg, and Guelderland."—Dumourier has planted the tree of liberty in Mons, and gibbets for those who shall manifest a spirit of party, or shall disturb the public tranquility. This strict police should tranquilize the inhabitants of the other cities; that, however, is not the case here, for since the day before yesterday we are in the greatest agitation and alarm.

Every body is getting away, and though the duke of Saxe and the archduke Charles are still in the army, the archduchess sat off yesterday, some say for Bonne, others say for the Hague. The plenipotentiary minister, as well as all the members of the government, are also gone to Ruremonde, in Guelderland. In short, it is a general breaking up. The army of Bourbon, which has fled from the environs, from Namur, arrived last night at the gates of this city, but entrance was refused them.

The number of the fugitives to Holland has already filled the city of Antwerp, where a number of emigrants, who could not procure lodgings, attempted, sword in hand, to force the inhabitants to lodge them, on which the inhabitants fell upon them and their baggage, which they plundered.

TOURNAY, November 1.

The French had formed the project of preventing the junction of the two armies under the Comte de Clairfait and the Duke of Saxe-Teschen; but that union has, however, taken place, notwithstanding all efforts of the French to prevent it.

LONDON, November 1 to 10.

It is no less extraordinary than true, that the second French Revolution has gained more partizans in Germany than the first. One reason is, that the Germans, at the period of the second revolution, were just beginning to detect the gross falsehoods that had been imposed upon them with respect to the affairs in France in general, the natural consequence of which was, that they immediately gave implicit credit to all accounts of an opposite tendency—another, and perhaps the most powerful, is the astonishing vigour displayed by the French since the 10th of August, and the success that has crowned their operations.

Custine demeans himself in a manner that must procure him the applause of mankind. His conduct is distinguished by valour and mercy, and it is such as must attach all those whom he has conquered to his country. The consequent intemperance of victory has never one stained his success, nor has plunder disgraced the united character of the citizen and the soldier, in his army.

General Custine has opened a patriotic society at Mentz, in which Professors Boehmer and Wintiking are to read lectures on liberty. These gentlemen had been deprived of their professorships, and exposed to proscription, on account of their avowed attachment to the principles of the French revolution. As a compensation for past sufferings and present labours, the General allows them 500 livres a month.

This society is very numerously attended, and as the place contains 200 pieces of cannon, with great store of ammunition, and is strong, both by nature and art, the lectures are not likely to be very soon interrupted.

In the first week of the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Grey will fix the day for bringing forward his motion for a Parliamentary Reform. It will be about a month distant from the day on which the notice will be given. A call of the House will of course be ordered, and strenuously enforced.

WHIG CLUB OF ENGLAND.

The first meeting of this Club, for the season, was held yesterday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, George Byng, Esq; in the chair.

The company was more than usually numerous for this season of the year, and the day was spent with that perfect harmony which a society of men, acting on a common principle, and attached to each other by mutual confidence, alone can enjoy. They partook enough of the sentiment prevalent in every honest bosom, to drink with the most fervent tokens of approbation, the constitutional toasts of

The Rights of the People, and
The Friends of Freedom.

Amidst the tumult of divided opinions, and of doctrines that, coupled with overt acts, would disorganize the safe fabric of our government, they hoped that seasonable concessions would allay the ferment of the moment, and in this spirit they drank their old toast with peculiar energy---

May the example of one revolution make another necessary.

CA IRA---CA IRA.

On Monday, being the 5th of November, and also the day on which the anniversary of the revolution was celebrated, a number of people, at least five hundred, assembled in St. George's fields, and proceeded to the houses of several respectable people in the borough, carrying at their head an elegant dressed figure, with a crown upon its head, which, as occasion required, they denominated *Guy Faux* or the Duke of Brunswick, this was preceded by a man carrying a long pole, on the top of which was a board, with the inscription of "Universal Liberty and no Despots."---This figure, after they had sufficiently paraded it about the streets, they carried to Kennington Common, when a large gallows was erected, upon which, after burning the *crown*, they hung it, and then burnt it, gallows and all, the mob dancing round, singing *ca ira*.

Near five hundred carried links, but the number of spectators exceeded thousands.

Nov. 9. It may give some idea of the extensive operations, planned by the French in Austrian Flanders, to say, that the battering artillery, bombs and baggage, are drawn by seven thousand horses. Such a train, however, encreases the dependence of the army upon the good will of the inhabitants, without which, indeed, the whole expedition would be madly attempted.

Paine's pamphlet has been translated into the Swedish language. It was advertised in the Stockholm Gazette of October 11, under the following title: *Menniskans Rattigheter af Thomas Paine, oversatte af C. F. Nordenskold.*

The Paris papers received yesterday, are of the same date as our letters of Thursday, and contain nothing more than we have already published. The accounts both from Paris and Brussels shew the probability of an immediate action between the French and the Austrian armies.

The only official accounts received yesterday of the armies on the frontiers of Austrian Flanders are by the Brussels Gazette.

Private accounts add, that Dumourier's army, amounting to 100,000 men, with a most formidable artillery, entered Brabant on the 6th, in several columns; that he himself, with the main body, was near Mons; that constant cannonading was heard; but that nothing farther was known.

That he entered Brabant, and was near Mons at the time stated, is probable, from what we knew before of his intentions and the position of the armies; but the accounts have more the appearance of conjecture than of authenticity, and we give them merely as the rumour of the day.

The people of Savoy are following the foot-steps of the French revolutionists. The mock convention which they have established among themselves, has already declared the domains of the clergy to be *national property*, and has ordered the sale of it. The convents are to be abolished, and the property of the emigrants to be sequestrated. All these violences on the laws of equity, and on religion, are to be celebrated by a public *fete*, as was done in France.

ST. JAMES's, October 25.

This day the foreign ministers hereafter mentioned had their first private audiences of her majesty.

The Baron Jacobi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the king of Prussia, and Thomas Pinckney, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

To which they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Morton, Lord chamberlain to her majesty, and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, master of the ceremonies.

PORTLAND, December 13.

Sunday last arrived here the brig Swan, Capt. Milliken, from Martinique. On his passage, in lat. 36, long. 68, came athwart a wrecked sloop, almost new, yellow sides, having a small figure head. Mast, sails and rigging gone by the board, floating along side. Captain Miliken took from the wreck several articles of sails and rigging, and some provisions; several barrels had on them the name "Norwich."

She appeared to be out but a few days from port. Her stern was torn from the hull, so that no name was discovered. A shirt was found on board, marked D. VAIL.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) December 12.

The French troops which were landed at St. Kitts have been sent from thence in British vessels to France.

The following was notified by his Excellency the Governor, on the 4th instant, to the General Assembly:

"I have this day received official information of the murder of a Mrs. Crockett and her family, seven in number, said to be committed by Cherokee Indians, which late outrage has no doubt taken place on the principal of retaliation. From the present disagreeable aspect of Indian affairs I have to submit the propriety of giving power for erecting block-houses on the western frontier, also for establishing magazines of arms and provision, and of making such appropriations as may be considered adequate for defence.

Same day the following general orders were issued;

"The brigadiers and officers commanding brigades are directed to cause the first class of the militia, within their respective commands, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, agreeably to the arrangements heretofore made, and to hold the second and third classes to act as circumstances may require.

"By order of the commander in chief.

"Attest. J. Merriwether, Sec'ry."

CHARLESTON, December 1.

We are informed that the General Assembly of this state proceeded to the election of a Governor on Tuesday last, when General William Moultrie was declared to be duly elected.

BALTIMORE, January 2.

Advices from Winchester say—We are informed from undoubted authority, that the latter part of October, 76 Indians with arms, passed from the north to the south of Ohio, and that their trail had been discovered where they passed the trace, between Cumberland and Kentucky; and there is reason to believe, that they have passed the trace which leads from Knoxville to Nashville, and fired the woods to prevent a discovery of their trail. It is supposed these are Cherokees, called home on the declaration of war, or Shawanese coming to the aid of the Cherokees, or a mixture of both.

Upon better information, we are enabled to assure the public, that there were at least 500 Creeks at the attack upon Buchanan's station, the 30th September, and they were headed by a chief, called Ofalotiski, and the number of Cherokees as formerly stated.

From the best information we can collect from the Cherokees, Watts, who since his return from Pensacola, is called Colonel Watts, is so far recovered of his wounds as to be walking about. He is in daily expectation of the arrival of a numerous party of his Creek friends, and is meditating another blow against the frontiers; the Cherokee part of his force to be commanded by his uncle Talotiski.

While we have to lament the many depredations committed by these faithless nations, the Creeks and Cherokees, with whom so much pains has been taken to establish a lasting peace, we have to admire at the many proofs of unshaken friendship for the United States, displayed by the Chickasaws and Choctaws, notwithstanding the exertions of the Spaniards to the contrary.

Early in the morning of the 5th November, a party of about 15 Cherokee Indians attacked the house of Mr. Byrom, in the Grassy valley, about 8 miles from Knoxville, in which were only two men with their families. The Indians had surrounded the house before they were discovered, who forced open a window and pointed their guns into it; when, by a timely and well directed fire from the two men, two of the Indians were wounded, and the rest put to flight, without firing a gun, leaving one of the wounded behind, who was shot through the head by a second fire from the house. From the quantity of blood, and some pieces of bone, which were found on their trace, a small distance from the house, it is presumed the other Indian received a mortal wound.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

Extract of a letter from London to a Gentleman in this city, dated November 17, 1792.

"With regard to News, the French are triumphant—the Austrians and Prussians running away—Flanders surrendering—Savoy already adopting the French mode of equality, which I hope we shall follow—In Scotland and Ireland, you may rely, a disposition exists, that will command an alteration—Dumourier has taken Mons, where the French have evinced unexampled courage, and we have no doubt of his now being master of Brussels."

The Ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, and the Ship Harmony, Captain Osman, of this port, are arrived at London.

A letter from a gentleman in Boston mentions, that an European vessel had arrived there the 29th ultimo, which brings accounts that a truce had taken place between the French and Austrian armies; that a grand Congress was to be formed on the continent, for negociating a peace; and, that the National Convention of France are to send deputies to it. In consequence of this, it has been determined to recal the French armies within the frontier, and the enemy to evacuate the entire line from Dunkirk to Geneva.

Captain Hadaway, from Cadiz, which place he left the 14th of October, informs, that War had not been proclaimed by Spain against France, as had been reported; neither was it expected that it would be:---That provisions were very cheap and plenty in all parts of Spain. Flour was selling at Cadiz, from 5¼ to 5½ dollars per bbl. Beef from 7½ to 8 dolls. do. Pork 10 do.

Intimations are made in several letters from Europe, that "great discontents prevail in Prussia, (particularly Berlin) relative to that country having made itself a member in the combination against France. It is there loudly said, and complained of in the bittereft terms, that the treasures which old Frederick the Great had amassed with so much care, are squandering in a war without end or object, and which cannot but be ruinous to the Prussian government. It is certain that the late king of Prussia left 7,000,000l. sterling in his public cheft, the greater part, if not the whole of which, will be irrecoverably expended in the Quixotic expedition against France, with the mortification at the same time of not making the least impression upon that powerful and animated republic. Could the ghost of Frederick the Great return to see those sums expended so wantonly, for the sake of hoarding up which, when living, he almost denied himself a second suit of cloaths, fought some of the bloodiest battles that modern history has recorded, and squeezed his subjects till they became as poor as oppression could possibly make them!"

It is devoutly to be wished that France may finally succeed in her form of government without a king. A great republic, wisely constituted and administered, so as to secure life, liberty and property, not only from violation but from the fear of it, will make the cause of liberty respectable, and in the end triumphant throughout the civilized part of the world. One reflection occurs---It is highly interesting to the happiness of the human race, that great, rather than small portions of the earth should be subject to one government---provided the many millions forming

one nation enjoy a perfectly free conſtitution. There are many obſtacles which ſmall and feeble independent nations oppoſe to the diffuſion of that principle of the fraternity of mankind, ſo earneſtly inculcated by the French National Aſſembly. A great nation is a great family.—But fear, jealouſy, rivalſhip, and the ſpirit of commercial monopily, which has afflicted and diſgraced this age of improvement more than any other remnant of barbariſm, build up Alps and Pyrenees to ſeparate the little independent States of the old world. The means they adopt to guard againſt evil, are the worſt of evils. They arm, and their ſecurity againſt each other requires taxes and oppreſſion. But a great nation, not having cauſe to fear the loſs of an independent government, is leſs prone to quarrel with its neighbours.—For ſurely a free nation will not ſeek conqueſts—therefore it is happy for poſterity that America and France, being great nations, will have nothing to fear—being free, will have nothing to wiſh----their power and their example will do much towards diffuſing over the earth, that ſyſtem of peace, that fraternity among nations, which will give the greateſt poſſible ſcope for the improvements of ſcience and happineſs of the people.---He therefore that would break the union of America, would blaſt the hopes of mankind.

A Correſpondent obſerves—that it would ſeem bad policy to reduce the preſent army eſtabliſhment, before the concluſion of ſomething like a firm and general peace with the Indians. Diſarming any part of our war eſtabliſhment, before that period, will leave us at the mercy of the ſavages, to ſettle matters upon their own terms.—It has always been a European maxim, *to make peace with the ſword in your hand.*—Our frontier is becoming ſo thickly ſettled, that the Indians now find it eaſier to get a living by plunder than by hunting; and they will not fail to prefer the firſt of theſe modes, if they are not reſtrained by a certainty of puniſhment from a ſuperior force.

Liſle, which has ſuſtained the whole of the Auſtrian fury, is a large, rich, handſome town of French Flanders, and now the capital of the deparment of the North; its citadel is ſaid to be the largeſt and ſtrongeſt in Europe, being Vauban's maſter-piece. It is ſeated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent. 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris.

Spire, now taken by the French, is a free imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of the biſhoprick of Spire, a territory 50 miles long and 30 broad. The town is ſeated on the Rhine, 7 miles N. of Philipſburg, and 12 S. W. of Heidleburgh.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Conſul of the United States, at Bourdeaux, to the Secretary of State, dated September 28.

"The crops of grain have proved much leſs than we expected in all the ſouthern departments of France, and conſiderable foreign ſupplies will be wanting. Mr. Cathalan, Vice-Conſul of Marſeilles, is now here, encouraged by the citizens of that place, and the proſpect of the ſcarcity of grain, to come as far as this, and to go even to America, in order to buy and procure ſupplies of wheat and flour; but the uncertainty of the times has deterred him from going on to America. We ſhall alſo want much in this and the neighbouring departments; and, I preſume, the prices will be high."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Vanderhorſt, Conſul of the United States at Briſtol, to the Secretary of State, dated October 10.

"A very uncommon wet harveſt time here has done much injury to the crops of grain, which were before very promiſing. Corn, in conſequence, has conſiderably advanced in price; and, it is expected, will ſtill be higher, ſo that there is at preſent, no doubt, among our merchants in this place, but the ports of this kingdom will, in the courſe of the next month, be opened, for the admiſſion of foreign grain of all ſorts: Indeed, ſo confident are they of this, that many of them have already ſent large orders abroad for the purchaſing of corn.

Decree of the National Legiſlative Aſſembly of France.

September 5, 1792.

1. The importation of every kind of tabacco in the leaf is to be permitted, from and after the firſt day of October next, on paying 10 livres the quintal for the tobaccoes which are ſubject to the duty of 18 livres 15 ſous; 12 livres 10 ſous for thoſe which pay 25 livres; and 15 livres for all others, except thoſe in ſegars, which ſhall pay 25 livres. The duties of 10 livres and 12 livres 10 ſous ſhall be levied as well on the tobabco which ſhall be imported, reckoning from the above date, as on thoſe which ſhall then be in Entrepot. The tobaccoes of the Levant ſhall be admitted in bales; thoſe of Amersfort in hampers; and thoſe of the Colonies in bundles.

2. Leaf tobacco imported by ſea, ſhall have the right to entrepot 18 months. They may even paſs, by a continuation of entrepot from one port to another. They ſhall pay the duty on the actual weight, and only at the expiration of the time of entrepot, or when they ſhall be taken from thence for national conſumption. The whole on condition that the ware-houſes ſhall only be in the ports, furniſhed by the merchants at their own expence, and of which the regie ſhall have a key.

3. Manufactured tobacco which ſhall be ſold in conſequence of ſeizure, ſhall be ſubject to a duty of 15 livres per quintal.

4. Tobaccoes ſeized from perſons unknown, and not reclaimed, may be ſold three days after notice, to the ſolicitor of the corporation, and advertiſing the decree of confiſcation; the nett proceeds of ſales ſhall be paid immediately to the perſons ſeizing, and divided according to the rules eſtabliſhed, or to be eſtabliſhed.

5. Where ſeveral ſeizures of tobacco ſhall be ſeparately made from perſons unknown, within the juriſdiction of the ſame diſtrict tribunal, and the value of each parcel ſeized ſhall not exceed 50 livres, the regie may demand confiſcation by a ſingle petition, which ſhall contain the eſtimate of each parcel of tobacco, and a deciſion ſhall be iſſued on the ſaid petition by one and the ſame judgment.

6. The reſolutions, in the two preceeding articles ſhall be executed, in reſpect to all ſeizures made from perſons unknown, of things which ſhall not have been reclaimed.

Extract of a letter from Patterſon, (N. J.) Dec. 19.

"Various paragraphs having appeared in different papers reſpecting the invention of a machine at this place, for the purpoſe of cleaning the cotton of its ſeed; and as moſt of thoſe accounts are erroneous and unauthenticated, we are authoriſed to inform the public, that a Ginn for the above purpoſe is now compleated upon a conſtruction entirely new, and to work by water; one of theſe engines, occupying a ſpace of not more than 12 feet by 4, will produce very near 300lb. of cleaned cotton per day, and requires only the aſſiſtance of children. The uſual and hitherto great impediments ariſing from the amazing friction and conſequently great wear and tear, is ſo nearly removed in this engine as to be of but very little or no importance. The machine is divided into ſeparate and diſtinct movements, any given number of which may be inſtantly ſtopped by the attending child, without being the leaſt impediment to the remainder. An application is making to government for a patent, being the production and joint invention of Mr. W. Pearce and Mr. T. Marſhall, conductors of the cotton ſpinning and weaving departments belonging to the National Manufactory.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh Packet Carteret, in 42 days from Falmouth:---This veſſel brings London papers to the 20th of November, from which we give the following ſummary:

In the National Convention of France, on the 13th of November, M. Petion propoſed a motion of order, reſpecting the King's inviolability, "whether he is amenable before them or not." The firſt queſtion to be debated was "ſhall the king be tried?" and after a lengthy debate, in which Meſſrs. Morriſſon and Fauchet, were for the inviolability, and Meſſrs. St. Juſt and Robert, were againſt it, it was adjourned to Thurſday.

A letter was read from M. Dumourier, of the 30th of October, in which he ſays he wiſhes to retire and enjoy his *otium cum dignitate.* He urges the giving General Valence the title of the Commander in Chief of the army of the Ardennes.

A letter from General Lobourdonnaie, of the 12th of November, announcing the ſurrender of the City of Ghent, without the leaſt reſiſtance.

It was reported in Paris, on the 15th of November, that General Valence had entered the country of Namur, his troops ſhouting *Vive la republique Francoiſe!*

M. Kellerman appeared at the bar of the Convention on the 14th of November, and was received with much applauſe-- he preſented the maps of ſixty camps, planned and formed by himſelf in three months. He ſtated, that being appointed to command the armies of the Alps, he ſhould conduct himſelf like an old ſoldier, better able to act than talk, he ſhould announce the victories of the armies in five words, "*they have beaten their enemies.*"

The Miniſter at War announced the receipt of 300,000 livres, levied as contribution by Cuſtine, at Spires.

M. Neckar has publiſhed a long pleading in favour of Louis XVI.

A battalion has ſet out from Dunkirk to take poſſeſſion of Oſtend, agreeably to the invitation of the magiſtrates, who have delivered the place into the hands of the French.

General Dumourier has entered Broſſels at the head of a numerous army, and the Regent of Sweden has acknowledged the Republic of France.

To the Citizens of Pennſylvania.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now the pleaſure of preſenting to you, and the World at Large,

His MAP *of the* STATE.

THE conſtant labour of ſix years. During which time, he exerted his abilities, ſparing neither money nor labour, in bringing it to its preſent perfection.

Not having the aſſiſtance of a preceding map founded on authentic documents, he was obliged to compleat it from detached ſurveys, collected, from the one to the other extreme of the ſtate, at a heavy expence. Yet ſundry parts of the Map remain blank, for want of materials, which he intends completing as they can be procured. He nevertheleſs preſumes that it is as correct, for the ſame extent of country, if not more ſo, than any Map that has heretofore been produced, even in the old countries. This however he is willing to ſubmit to their impartial judgment; well knowing that the nature of the work does not admit of abſolute perfection. What errors it may contain, he wiſhes to be informed of; and will be very thankful for any aſſiſtance, or materials of correction, and ſuch other additional matter as may be thought worthy of inſertion, forwarded to him in north Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88, poſt paid, and he will have the plates altered accordingly.

He colours, varniſhes, and fully completes the ſaid Maps, on Rollers, or Frames, in a ſtyle ſuperior to thoſe done in London; he alſo cuts and folds them for pocket-carriage.

He has likewiſe, *his Small Maps of Pennſylvania.*

Reading Howell.

Philadelphia, December 31.

A liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-office at Cheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania, which, if not taken out before the firſt day of April next, will then be ſent to the General Poſt-office at Philadelphia, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter 5th January, 1793.

D. William Dunlap, George Dunlop.

G. Job Ganetſon, Weſt Cheſter, Alexander Graham.

H. Eleazer Hamill, Joſhua Hardy, Darby; Monſieur Joſeph Hamill, James Hutchinſon, Cornelius Heagarty.

J. John Jarvis, Queen of France; Abner Jones, Miller.

K. James & Matthew King.

L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq.

M. John M'Farlan, Michael M'Cloſkey, Hugh M'Ginley, Adam M'Dowell, John M'Kee. David Morrow, Peter M'Quirk, Weſt Cheſter; Hugh M'Laughlin, 3.

P. David Pollock.

R. John Reiley, Weſt Cheſter, 4: Thomas Rowan, John Rankin, Abigail Rankin.

S. Jannet Simpſon, David Smart.

W. Chriſtopher Williams, Robert and Samuel Withrow, Sarah White.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my apprentice lad, named Henry Youngken, did, on or about the tenth of April laſt, run away from me, the ſubſcriber, his maſter; on which I a ſhort time afterwards adverti ſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, a reward of Three Pounds for taking him up; but as I have ſince ſettled the value of his time with his Guardian, I do hereby give publick notice, that I do not wiſh him apprehended on ſaid advertiſement, as I do not conſider myſelf liable to pay ſaid reward from and after the date hereof. DANIEL FULMER.

Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, 3d Jan. 1793. *

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT twenty four thouſand Acres of Land, with three Saw mills and other improvements, as herein after deſcribed, ſituated in Cumberland, Salem and Glouceſter counties, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, the land being bounded on and interſected by Prince Maurice's river for about 20 miles, on which river lumber is floated the whole diſtance.

One Mill, called the Union Saw-Mill, is ſituated on the ſaid river, is a double Mill, in good repair, working two Saws, with a never failing ſtream, at all times uninterrupted by back water, being in the drieſt ſeaſons abundantly ſufficient for numerous water works erected on the ſame dam; a Griſt mill is now much wanted in that neighbourhood. The Mill is within 3 miles of good navigation for ſhallops, and the boards are floated thereto from the mill tail. Three good dwelling-houſes are ſituated near this mill; alſo a large barn, ſtabling ſufficient for twelve horſes, with a cow houſe, hay houſe, &c. 160 to 200 acres of cleared land, encloſed by good fences, on part of which is a thriving orchard of about 200 apple trees, upwards of 100 peach trees, and a nurſery of ſeveral hundred young trees.

One other Saw Mill in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, on Lebanon branch, the weſt ſide of Maurice's river, from whence a good road of about 4 miles leads to the ſhallop navigation above mentioned. The ſtream is ſufficient to work the mill moſt part of the year, which is in good working order, appurtenant whereto is a large frame dwelling houſe, a ſmaller log houſe, a convenient cedar log barn, a ſtable, hay houſe, &c. 30 acres or upwards of cleared land, well fenced, on which are about 100 young bearing apple trees, ſome peach-trees, &c.

The other, called Manaway Saw-mill, in the upper part of Maurice's river townſhip, in Cumberland county, on Manaway branch, about 2 miles from Fork bridge, and 4 miles from the Lake tavern, in Glouceſter county. This mill is new, and well built, and has plenty of water moſt of the year. There is near it a large cedar log dwelling houſe, a cedar ſtable, hay houſe, cow houſe, &c. 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, well fenced, on which there are a number of apple and peach trees.

A number of other good buildings and improvements on different parts of this extenſive tract, as well as ſeveral parcels of land cleared and ſettled, are not contained in the foregoing deſcription.

This eſtate contains great quantities of the beſt hearty yellow pine timber, now become ſcarce and valuable, fit for ſawing, and never yet culled, as alſo about 23 acres of thriving well timbered cedar ſwamp, which it is believed might be rendered very productive to perſons who will give up their time to manage it to the beſt advantage, which the preſent owners, from their remote ſituation and other circumſtances, cannot attend to. From the experience already had, it appears that a large number of valuable farms may be made, in addition to a number already made and improved, the land being found fertile, and kind for raiſing indian corn, rye, and other valuable articles of country produce. Propoſals will be received from induſtrious well recommended perſons, who may incline to take parts of this tract on improving leaſes, to whom may be allotted a convenient quantity of ground for a term of years, free of rent, under a contract to clear, fence and improve annually a certain reaſonable proportion; and for the buildings which may be erected by ſuch ſettlers for their accommodation, aſſiſtance in boards, &c from their Saw-mills will be given. For terms of ſale, or leaſing, enquire of George Browne, merchant, in New-York, James Varrie or Joſeph Smith, Eſq. in Burlington, John Salter, Eſq. at Magnolia grove, on Delaware, Henry Drinker, in Philadelphia, or to James Jeſſe, reſiding at the Union Saw-mill aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 26, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the village of Milford, in Kent county and ſtate of Delaware, a Negro Man, named SIMON, about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, one pair gray cloth breeches, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, and one ruffled ſhirt at the breaſt, he wears a mark on his left cheek, and has loſt one of his under fore teeth, and though a Negro is ſomewhat on the yellow colour. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CLARKE.

P. S. I do hereby forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him on board at their peril. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 110 acres, ſituate on the weſtern ſide of Schuylkill, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, 7 miles from Philadelphia; about 90 acres of plowland, the remainder meadow, and woodland, with a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a barn, and ſpring houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Lower Merion, January 5th 1793. †

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, within three miles of Naaman's creek, containing 170 acres of land, whereon are erected a dwelling houſe and barn; a large quantity of good timber on the plantation; the cleared land is good; there is ſome meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naamans creek.

January, 3d 1793. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inſt. a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitiſh tail, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid MARE and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

A CAUTION *to the Public.*

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond, given by the ſubſcriber to his brother John M'Collum, dated about the 11th September laſt, for £102 4 or there about, and payable, with intereſt; there being an error in the ſettlement and ſum for which the ſaid bond was given; Therefore, I am determined to pay no part thereof, until the ſaid error is rectified. My brother being ſince dead, and the ſaid bond is ſuppoſed to be in the hands of the widow, or ſome one of the executors.

EPHRAIM M'COLLUM.

Mountbethel, Dec. 24th, 1792. ‡

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantations in Hickory town, a red HEIFER, with ſome white on her hind legs, and under her belly, about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BETZ.

December 26th, 1792. †

BROKE into the Incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, a dark Red BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damage, and take him away.

WILLIAM BIZPHAM.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK For the Year 1793.

Just published, and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

On the south side of Market-street, between Third and Fourth streets, and by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the corner of Second and Chesnut streets, a Pamphlet, entituled

The Divinity of Jesus Christ proved:

Being a Reply to Dr. Joseph Priestly's Appeal to the serious and candid professors of Christianity:

And to a publication by Lewis Nichola, entituled the Divinity of Jesus Christ, considered from Scripture evidences, &c.--with some observations on Arianism. (Price one fourth of a Dollar.)

By SAMUEL WETHERILL.

The following small Tracts are likewise to be sold by the above named booksellers,

A Confutation of Universal Salvation,
as held upon the principles of Antinomianism.

The Ground and Reason of the Incarnation and Process of Christ explained, &c.

In reply to several sermons preached by the Rev. Ashbel Green, together with a short Address to the Rev. Joseph Pilmore.

November 27. ‖

To be sold by public sale,

Agreeable to the last will of John Fenton, deceased, at the house of Sarah Fenton, innkeeper, in Northampton township, on the 29th day of January next, (if not sold before at private sale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate in the township of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from the Buck tavern to Wright's town, pleasantly situated: There are on the said plantation a dwelling house and kitchen, a frame barn, with stables, waggon house, corn cribs, an apple orchard, a considerable quantity of woodland, and about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made: There is also on the said place a small tenement. Any person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers, near the premises.

SARAH FENTON, Executrix, or
RICHARD LEEDOM, Executor.

December 26th, 1792. §

To be SOLD or LET,

(And may be entered upon the 1st of April next ensuing,)

A VALUABLE Mill and tract of Land, lying in Cheltenham town, Montgomery county, eight miles from Philadelphia. On said premises are a good dwelling house, part stone and part frame, with a cellar under part thereof, and a never failing spring and good spring house thereon, barn and stable. The mill is on Taconey creek, which is a never failing stream, and is in good order either for merchant or country work, with a good pair of burrs and a pair of country stones, and cloths and gears in good order, and partly new. The whole containing 18 acres, with a good bearing orchard, and 9 acres of good meadow, in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the owners, living near the premises.

JACOB MIRES,
GEORGE SNIDER.

Jan. 1. *

N. B. There is also a new Mill-seat on the premises.

To be sold by public vendue,

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at two o'clock,

THAT valuable Powder-Mill, on Creesham creek, in Germantown township, one mile from Germantown main road, late the property of Jacob Losh, deceased, with 18¾ acres and 20 perches of land thereunto belonging; adjoining lands of Mr. Livezeys, Mr. Yerckers and others; about 8 acres thereof is good woodland, 2 acres of excellent meadow: The whole of which can be well watered out of the mill dam: The remainder is good plough land. There are erected on the premises, besides the powder mill, one frame building, 18 by 24 feet, with a room and kitchen, one stone ditto, 21 by 24, with a room and kitchen also, all in good repair. It is an excellent seat for a merchant or paper-mill, three of the first are already erected on the same creek, and this is allowed to be the best mill seat of the whole. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of sale, by

CHRISTIANA LOSH, Executrix.
WINNARD NICE, and
JOHN BECK, } Executors.

N. B. If the weather is favourable, the vendue is to be held on the premises, otherwise, at the house of Mr. Henry Sweier, innkeeper.

Germantown, January 1, 1793. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Burke, taylor, late of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, deceased, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, on or before the first day of the Third month next, in order to be settled.

OWEN THOMAS, Executor.

12th Month 28th, 1792. ‡

To be sold at private sale,

By the subscriber, and may be entered upon the first of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of about 67 acres of land, well situated in the manor of Moorland township, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia; bounding on the road leading from Abington to the Buck tavern, in Southampton, Bucks country, and adjoining lands of Jacob Yerkes and Jacob Jeans: there are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, a well of good water, a new frame barn, and other necessary improvements, an orchard of apples and a variety of other fruit trees, about five acres of good meadow, and more may be made with a small expences, 16 acres of woodland: The remaining part of the cleared land is good for tillage. The premises are also conveniently situated to sundry grist and saw mills, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the title and terms of sale by the subscriber, living on the premises.

Nov. 21, 1792. ‖ CORNELIUS WYNKOOP.

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Posts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the first of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Also wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second street.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

To be sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing 50 acres, situate in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, adjoining the street road, about two miles from the Billet, and eighteen miles from Philadelphia; there are on said premises a good stone house, two rooms, good log shop, stables, and two acres and a quarter of watered meadow, and more may be made, twelve acres of woodland, one hundred apple trees all grafted, about fifty peach trees, and other fruit-trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Dec. 31. ‡ WILLIAM SCOUT.

Northampton county, December 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Easton, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, a certain one half moiety of a messuage and tract of land, situate in Chesnut-hill township, bounded by lands of Mr. Heykock, formerly Green's place, Felix Wise and Mr. Morgan; containing in the whole 200 acres, more or less, late the estate of James Logan. Taken in execution and to be sold by

JONAS HARTZELL, sheriff.

Northampton county, December 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at Adam Hickman's tavern, in Moore township, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Lehigh township, bounded by land of George Nogel, Jost Drisback, and on land from which said tract was divided off; containing 150 acres, more or less, late the estate of Adam Huker. Taken in execution and to be sold by

JONAS HARTZELL, sheriff.

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactness and precision that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Persons desirous of availing themselves of the said Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranfers, executed under Seal, and in the presence of two Witnesses thereto subscribed; and that the same be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magistrate or other Officer empowered to do the same.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

AGREEABLY to directions of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, proposals will be received, for digging such parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any person or persons desirous of engaging in the above work, are requested to forward their proposals to the Subscriber, at Norristown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

Norriston, December 20, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Archibald Darrah, in Norristown township, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Robert Thomson, John M'Farland, and others; with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Archibald Currie, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, on behalf of William Heslet, Charles Dilworth, Joseph Spear, Daniel Jones, Andrew Boyd and himself, on the 28th of May, 1784, made a Contract with a certain Captain Thomas Robinson, of Northumberland County, for 2,400 acres of land in Mahoning Township, in said County, and 16,000 acres on the Head Waters of Fishing Creek and Bowman's Creek; the first discovery of which lands the said Robinson pretended he had made, and in consequence of said agreement paid the purchase-money and office fees for the warrants (for which they have the official receipts) and put the same into the hands of John Robinson, son of said Thomas, to carry the same unto William Montgomery, Esq; Surveyor of the district, that the same might be laid agreeable to the directions of the said Thomas, and his Contract aforesaid; but that the said Thomas, in violation of his Contract, neglected, and, when called upon, refused to deliver the same to the Surveyor, and has since sold sundry of them, and perhaps many more of them than the Subscriber has been informed of; and that he, (to prevent said Robinson to make such use of them, and impose on unwary purchasers) on the 21st of October, 1790, entered a Caveat against any person who might obtain surveys on any of them, (except 10 of them sold, with consent of the Subscriber and Partners, to a Mr. M'Farlan, of Cumberland County) by which entry the Subscriber and Partners are prevented from obtaining Patents, until a determination may be made by the Board of Property in Philadelphia, on the Caveat aforesaid. These are therefore to give notice to whom it may concern, that if any person, by virtue of a purchase from the aforesaid Thomas Robinson, hath possession of a copy or copies of a warrant or warrants granted unto any of the under mentioned warrantees, dated June 4th, 1785, for 400 acres each, and hath any thing to say, why the Subscriber, or his Partners aforesaid, should not obtain Patents on their surveys now returned into the Surveyor General's office, by virtue of warrants of that date, and conveyances from the warrantees, as follows, viz. William Nicholson, jun. Jeremiah Nicholson, Henry Nicholson, Amos Campbell, Gustavus Campbell, James Jacob Wilson, jun. Cornelius Wilson, Zachariah Campbell, Michael Whiteford, Casper James Carpenter, Elisha Carpenter, Charles Carpenter, Conrad Goodheart, Elisha Goodheart, Abner Goodheart, James Frederick Goodheart, George Adolphus Kerr, Casper Kerr, George Henry Kerr, Cornelius Kerr, Wilson Whitford, George Whitford, Jacob George Whitford, Adam James Compton, Frederick Compton, jun. Nicholas Harvey, Thomas Harvey, and Peter Harvey, that they be and appear before the aforesaid Board in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in April next, at which time a Citation of the said Thomas Robinson's Representarives is made returnable, that they may be heard, otherwise they will afterwards be precluded.

DAVID SMITH.

Elkton, December 20th, 1792. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumstead township, and county of Bucks, a middle sized dark brown COW, with a crop and slit in each ear, with three white feet, a white stroke up her thigh, and about 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

December 5, 1792 ‡ JOHN DUNLAP.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S
TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and
Father ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD'S SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts, Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---situate on Great Chickasalungo creek, in the township of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderson's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the last mentioned ferry.

On this estate are erected two dwelling-houses and two log barns, with stables sufficient for all the stock necessary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houses has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable house, at present occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interspersed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the best limestone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immense quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is considerable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickasalunga, which may, at a very small expence, be converted into the best meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the assistance of a small wheel may be easily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almost over every acre of arable land.

On the premises are an extensive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient distance from the house. The Chickasalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fish in great abundance, and is within the southern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far distant from where it empties itself into the river Susquehanna, and near the spot where the water is to be taken from the said river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardness) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be transported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and easy rate. The many superior advantages of this estate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaser is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do justice to the soil, timber, meadow, and beautiful situation of a farm, presumed to be equal to any in the state, and well calculated for the emolument of an industrious farmer. To accommodate purchasers, a division of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the several kinds of land. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaster, or at the house of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, south Front-street, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joseph James, surviving partners of the late house of Abel James and sons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Garrett, deceased, late of the township of Goshen, and county of Chester,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, situate in the township of Willistown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goshen meeting-house, and five from West-Chester. There is a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, and spring-house, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at West-Chester, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premises.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, being taken from the door of Winard Nice, Innkeper at Germantown, in the evening of the 8th instant, a large light bay Horse, about 16 hands high, strong built, is a natural trotter, has a short thin mane, scarcely any foretop, a small snip, carries a picked ear; had on a saddle and bridle nearly new, plated stirrups and bridle bitts. Whoever secures said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse and saddle, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM HEYDRICK.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, Dec. 12. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3270.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1793.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 4.

Mr. Sterret, Member from Maryland, took his ſeat this day.

The bill providing compenſations for the widows and orphans of the perſons who were killed, while acting under the ſanction of flags of truce to the Indians, was further diſcuſſed in committee of the whole; additional amendments were made, which the committee reported to the Houſe—the Houſe took the ſame into conſideration; they made further amendments, and then the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury enclosing liſts of the perſons employed in the treaſury department, with the ſalaries allowed to each;—alſo a ſtatement of the ſeveral loans made by the Executive of the United States, purſuant to law, with the appropriations of the ſame; ordered that 200 copies of this communication be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions---Mr. Dayton in the chair---The bill was read by the Chairman.

A motion by Mr. Livermore, to ſtrike out a clauſe which provides that applications from perſons whoſe caſes have heretofore been decided upon, and their claims rejected, ſhould not be again received and allowed---was after ſome oppoſition negatived.

Mr. Venable moved an amendment, the object of which was to invalidate the doings of the Judges, acting as commiſſioners, in the caſes of applications for penſions, purſuant to the law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion---and to place thoſe penſioners on the ſame footing with ſuch as are the ſubjects of the bill, now under conſideration---this motion occaſioned a debate, which continued till the time of adjournment---the committee roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, January 5.

Several petitions were read, &c.

A bill to provide for the widows and orphans of certain perſons who were killed by the Indians, under the ſanction of flags of truce, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the reſolution for reducing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States. A long debate enſued, which ended in a motion to amend the original reſolution, ſo as to read thus---

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to reduce the military eſtabliſhment of the United States to regiments, to conſiſt of the men who are now in ſervice, or which may be recruited before the day of next, &c.

This being put, was negatived---32 to 24.---The queſtion, then, was on the original reſolution, as moved by Mr. Steele; which being put, it was negatived, 21 members riſing in favour of it. The committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported accordingly. The report was laid on the table, and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, January 7.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to repeal part of a reſolution of Congreſs, of Auguſt 1788, reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt St. Vincennes—read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

A new appropriation bill, making proviſion for the ſupport of government for the year 1793, was reported, by the ſelect committee, to whom the former bill was recommitted—It was twice read, taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, reported without amendment, and laid on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions, Mr. Dayton in the chair. The motion of Mr. Venable for invalidating the proceedings of the judges, purſuant to the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion, was diſcuſſed. Mr. Giles called for the reading of all the reſentations relative to that law, received from the judges the laſt winter. A lengthy debate enſued on this motion, in which the conſtruction put on the above law by the judges was critically diſcuſſed till after three o'clock. The committee aroſe without taking a vote, and the chairman reported progreſs—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 8.

The appropriation bill for 1793 was read a ſecond time, amended, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed the bill in addition to the act for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts of the United States; as alſo, the bill providing for the allowance of intereſt on the ſum ordered to be paid by the reſolve of Congreſs of Sept. 20, 1785, for indemnifying the perſons therein named.

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, with a report of the aſſays and experiments made by the director of the mint of the gold and ſilver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, purſuant to order—read, and laid on the table.

The bill (ſent from the Senate) for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts of the United States, was twice read, and made one of the orders of the day for next Thurſday.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the motion for reducing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, diſagreed to in the committee of the whole on Saturday laſt. A motion was made and ſeconded for amending, by ſtriking out certain words of the reſolution, and inſerting others in their ſtead, which was negatived---yeas 26, nays 32---The queſtion for agreeing put, it paſſed in the negative---yeas 20---nays 36.

The Houſe then went into committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating claims to invalid penſions---after ſome time ſpent therein, ſeveral amendments were reported, and partly conſidered---the further conſideration deferred till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

The engroſſed bill, making appropriations for 1793, was read a third time, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A petition was read from the comb-makers of ſeveral ſtates, praying encouragement of ſaid manufactory, and that the duty on imported combs may be encreaſed---referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Several other petitions were read, and referred---and then the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the invalid penſion bill; a motion was made for amending the ſame by adding a ſection, excluding all perſons who were not on the liſt previous to the 23d of March, 1792; the queſtion being put on the ſaid motion, was carried in the affirmative---yeas 40, nays 20---The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A report was made from the committee, that they had examined the bill providing for the allowance of intereſt on the ſum paid by order of Congreſs, as an indemnity to the perſons therein named---The Speaker ſigned the bill, and the clerk of the Houſe was ordered to acquaint the Senate therewith.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they have paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the copper coinage of the United States; and made ſeveral amendments, which were taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

THURSDAY, January 10.

The engroſſed bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions was read the third time and paſſed, yeas 36, nays 13.

Report was made from the committee on enrolled bills, on the bill to amend the act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the copper coinage—The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the report on the petition of the Illinois and Wabaſh land companies, made the laſt Seſſion; the report was favorable to the petitioners—A motion for referring the report to a committee of the whole Houſe was negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith (S. C.) that the Attorney-General be directed to report a table of fees in the judicial courts of the United States, at their next ſeſſions—laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the appointment of a committee to bring in a liſt of the names of ſuch invalids, who, ſince the 21ſt of March 1792, have been returned to the War-office, together with the vouchers accompanying the ſame.

The Houſe then, in committee of the whole, proceeded to conſider the reſolutions reſpecting the loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual ſtates; after ſome debate thereon, the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to claims againſt the United States, which are not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjuſted.—The bill was read, and debated on. On motion of Mr. Giles, the bill was amended, by ſubſtituting a ſection, making it the duty of the Treaſury officers to report to Congreſs on the claims preſented purſuant to this act—agreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendment.

PARIS, November 13.

Extract from General Dumourier's letter to the National Convention, giving a particular account of the battle with the Auſtrians on the ſixth of November.

"In the morning I ordered out 12 pieces of cannon 16 pounders, 12 twelve pounders, and 12 howitzers, to be planted along the front of my line. General de Harville, poſted on the heights of Ciphy, flanked the enemy's left, whilſt I attacked the right, taking from them again the village of Carrigon by the Belgic corps, ſupported by nine battalions under the command of Majors General Ferrand, Roſiere, and Bloſiere. The centre of the attack compoſed of 18 battalions, was under the command of Lieutenant General Egalite (the eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Orleans) and Majors General Statenbolſe, Deſforets, and Drouets. The right, conſiſting of the advanced guard, was commanded by Lieutenant General Bournonville and Major General Dampierre. General d'Harville could aſſiſt us in the attack, only with his cannon, his diviſion being at too great a diſtance from the enemy's entrenchments, to be able to engage.

"The Auſtrian army, on the loweſt computation, conſiſted of 20,000 men, viz. 16,500 foot and 3,500 horſe—Others eſtimated their numbers at 28,000.

"We had not more than 30,000 fighting men. The poſition of the enemy was truly formidable. Their right was to the village of Genneppe, and their left to the road leading to Valenciennes. Their whole was poſted on a chain of heights, overſpread with clumps of trees; three tiers of redoubts roſe as an amphitheatre, one above another, maintaining in all at leaſt 20 pieces of heavy cannon, and as many howitzers, whilſt each battalion had 3 field pieces; ſo that the enemy had near 100 guns, which they could bring to bear upon us. We had as many to play upon them. But the elevation of their batteries would have given them a great advantage over ours, if we had been reſolved to riſk the fate of the day upon our artillery.

"My troops, full of confidence in their own bravery, had expreſſed to me their moſt earneſt wiſh to come to cloſe action with the Auſtrians. I had entire confidence in their reſolution, for in all the movements which I had made them make under the enemy's fire, I ſaw that they marched and went through the evolutions as on a field day; but particularly on the three preceding days, when I could not but admire the coolneſs and preciſion with which they executed all the manœuvres which I had planned.

"A hot cannonade began on both ſides, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and laſted till ten; at which time, I was not able to perceive that our ſucceſs was ſuch as to make it eligible to confine myſelf to that ſpecies of attack—Whilſt I viſited the different parts of my line, the troops expreſſed their impatience to puſh bayonets with the enemy. General Bournonville and General Egalite had repeatedly propoſed the ſame meaſure. I reſtrained their ardour, only, that I might make its exertion the more vigorous; for it was my plan, ultimately, to ſtorm the redoubts. In the mean time, however, I contented myſelf with ordering the artillery to be puſhed nearer to the Auſtrians, that it might have the greater effect; and I ordered an attack upon the village of Carigon, becauſe I could not fall upon Genneppe on that ſide, without being firſt maſter of the village.

"I ſent Colonel Thouvenot, my Adjutant General, an officer of the higheſt merit, with orders to direct the attack, and carry all the right flank of the enemy. I deſired General d'Harville to advance his batteries nearer to them, that the greater execution might be made upon their left. I ordered General Bournonville to do the like, and be ready for the attack preciſely at noon. I diſpatched ſimilar orders to the left, becauſe I calculated we ſhould by that time be maſters of Carigon, which it was neceſſary we ſhould have in our poſſeſſion, as the left of my line attacked might be turned, if that village was to continue in the power of the enemy.

"Preciſely at twelve o'clock at noon, the whole of the infantry formed in columns in the twinkling of an eye, and advanced with the greateſt rapidity and alacrity towards the enemy's works; not a ſingle head of a column remained behind.

"The firſt tier of redoubts was immediately carried with the greateſt vivacity; but ſoon the difficulties and obſtacles encreaſing, the centre was in ſome danger; and I ſaw ſome of the enemy's horſe ready to enter the plain, to charge the columns in flank. I inſtantly diſpatched thither Lieutenant General Egalite, who, by his cool bravery, quickly rallied the columns, and led them to the ſecond tier of redoubs. I ordered the third regiment of Chaſſeurs, and the ſixth of Huſſars to ſupport this attack, who arrived very apro-pos to make head againſt, and charge the enemy's cavalry. I repaired at the ſame time to the right, where I found that General Bournonville, having turned and carried the redoubts, met with complete ſucceſs; his horſe had been thrown into ſome diſorder, whilſt he was buſily employed at the head of his infantry. I quickly rallied them, and they inſtantly charged with the greateſt vigour the enemy's horſe, who had already reached our right flank. Whilſt our cavalry was rallying, a body of the enemy's horſe attempted to break the firſt battalion of Paris volunteers, who received them with ſteadineſs, and with a ſingle diſcharge killed ſixty men!

In the interval of this action on the right, our left had carried the village of Genneppe, and our centre had ſtormed and taken the ſecond tier of redoubts; we ſtill had another battle to fight, before we could become maſters of the laſt tier; but it was neither as long or as hot at the former; the Auſtrians being filled with conſternation at the exploits performed by the obſtinate and ſtill encreaſing bravery of our troops.

"At two o'clock they retreated in the greateſt diſorder, leaving us in poſſeſſion of the ground which they had occupied, and which was covered with the killed of both parties. Their loſs was ſo conſiderable, and their conſternation ſo great, that they paſſed through the city of Mons, without once halting; neither did they halt at Berthomens or Mount Paliſele, or even on the heights of Nieucy.

"I led the whole victorious army to the height of the village of Cuſmus, where I placed ſome Infantry, and found one thirteen pounder. I collected there ſome wounded, and deſerters. The ſame day I ſent a detachment under General d'Harville, to take poſt on Mount Paliſele, and another under General Stetenbolſe, to take poſſeſſion of Bartellement.

"I ſent a ſummons to the city of Mons to ſurrender, and a parley took place, of which I encloſe the particulars. The troops, though they had ſcarcely cloſed an eye for three days, and had not been able to prepare any dinner on the day of this terrible battle, preſſed me nevertheleſs to let them march to Mons, and take the town by eſcalade. I told them they ſhould have that ſatisfaction the next day; and I accordingly took proper meaſures for completing the circumvallation of the city, and attacking it in ſeveral places at once. But the enemy availed themſelves of the night, and evacuated it; the laſt 400 men of the garriſon left it at nine o'clock the next morning.

"I was making preparations for planting my batteries, when the inhabitants, after having broke open the gates, which had been cloſed by the Auſtrians, came forth and invited me to enter their city, which I immediately did. I found the magiſtrates at the gates to receive me; they offered me the keys of Mons; laying my hand upon them, I told them we were come as friends and brethren, to perſuade them to keep their gates always ſhut againſt their old oppreſſors, and to defend the liberty which we had juſt procured them.

"This ever memorable event covers France with immortal glory. There is not in the whole army a battalion, or ſquadron, or even a ſingle individual, who has not been in cloſe engagement with the enemy. You are already well acquainted with the abilities and bravery of Gen. Bournonville. All the other Generals, particularly Gen. Egalite, ſhewed the greateſt judgment in leading on the army. The field officers and aid-de-camps carried my orders with the greateſt activity and preciſion, through the midſt of the moſt dreadful fire and ſlaughter.—Gen. Drouet has had a leg broke by a muſket ſhot, Colonel Claumont, Adjutant General, was ſhot through the arm, and had his horſe killed under him. Gen. Ferrand received a contuſion in the leg, and had his horſe killed. Adjutant General Monſoy was ſhot in the mouth, and has ſeven of his teeth knocked out. Col. Dubourret is badly wounded, as is Citizen Lieutenant Berlicke, of the National Gendarmerie, who received 41 wounds (all given with broad ſwords) after he had with his own hands killed 7 of the enemy. Citizen Laffoſſes, Lieutenant Colonel

of the two battalions of the two Sevres, had his arm broke by a muſket ſhot. Several other officers and ſoldiers have been killed and wounded.

" I am not exactly acquainted with the amount of our loſs, but I eſtimate it at about 300 killed, and 600 wounded. I will ſend you a more exact account, as ſoon as I receive the regular returns from the different corps. The enemy have loſt eight guns, taken by General Bournonville's advanced guard, and three in our attack of their left. Our gunners maintained their reputation for bravery and ſkill, ſo much dreaded by our enemies.

" The Auſtrians have loſt in killed, wounded and deſerters, at leaſt 4000 men, excluſive of almoſt as many more miſſing, and diſbanded, ſome of whom we are every hour picking up.

" Such is the detail of this battle, which may be conſidered as deciſive of the conqueſt of the Netherlands; for the Auſtrians will not again venture to meaſure their ſtrength with us in a pitched battle; in this laſt, we have ſhewn them that the united reſources of ſituation and art are not able to raiſe a barrier too ſtrong for French bravery to pull down.

" The bearer of theſe diſpatches is Lieutenant-Colonel Larne, my aid-de-camp, a man of the greateſt intrepidity.

" DUMOURIER,
" Commander in Chief."

Nov. 7. Plan of the Decree on the trial of Louis the 16th, as reported to the National Convention by the Legiſlative committee.

Article 1. Louis XVI. can be tried.

2. He ſhall be tried by the National Convention.

3. Four commiſſioners choſen from the Aſſembly, and appointed by ballot, and by the plurality of votes, ſhall be ordered to collect the papers and all the neceſſary information, to form a report, which they ſhall lay before the Aſſembly.

4. Theſe commiſſioners ſhall cloſe the report by an expreſs detail of the crimes imputed to Louis XVI. when he was upon the throne.

5. The reports, and the particulars of the crimes imputed to Louis XVI. ſhall be printed and diſtributed.

6. One week after the diſtribution, the diſcuſſion ſhall open on the nature of the crimes, which ſhall be adopted, or rejected, by nominal appeal.

7. A copy of all the papers ſhall be given to Louis XVI.

8. The copy of the report of the convention ſhall alſo be ſent to Louis XVI.

9. On the requiſition of Louis XVI. and his counſel, the originals of the papers ſhall be carried to the Temple by twelve commiſſioners, who ſhall return them into the National archives, without being ſuffered to go away without them.

10. The convention ſhall fix the day of Louis XVI. appearing before them.

11. No paper ſhall be ſent out of the National Archives, before an atteſted copy is made of it.

12. The counſel of Louis XVI. ſhall be permitted to preſent his juſtification, written and ſigned with his own hand.

13. The verbal defence made by Louis XVI. ſhall be taken down in writing by the ſecretaries.

14. After the expiration of the periods fixed, the convention ſhall paſs their judgment upon him by nominal appeal.

This report was much applauded, and ordered to be printed. Each member is to have ten copies, and it is to be ſent to the 83 departments.

Bellaud de Varennes moved, that the convention ſhould immediately decree the firſt article, but the further diſcuſſion was adjourned till Monday.

Nov. 22. This evening the following letter from General Dumourier (dated Bruſſels, Nov. 14.) was read in the National Convention:

" Citizen Preſident,

" I yeſterday preſented myſelf before Bruſſels with my advanced guard. The Auſtrians diſputed with me the heights of Anderſecht. I was unwilling to expoſe my brave comrades to ſhed blood in vain; night came on; I kept my troops under arms; and, in the morning, I was received at Bruſſels as the deliverer of the nation! The citizen miniſter at war will lay before you the conciſe details which I have ſent to him. The army of the republic is more animated than ever; it may receive for a motto, *Vires acquirit eundo.*

(Signed) DUMOURIER,
General in Chief of the army in the Auſtrian Netherlands."

L O N D O N.

Nov. 14. The victory which Dumourier obtained over the Auſtrians will probably have great conſequences; it has given the idea of revolt to the diſcontented circles of the Netherlands.---It is ſuppoſed that Bruſſels, if not already in the hands of the French, can make no long reſiſtance, if attacked; but accounts from Lord Elgin mention, that an Auſtrian army of 34 000 men are ſtrongly poſted at Halla, about 8 miles from Bruſſels, between that place and Mons, to ſtop the progreſs of General Dumourier.

The French are certainly going to fit out a ſtrong armament by ſea, for their agents in this city have within this fortnight bought up above 2000 tons of hemp, for their proviſion of cordage.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Attorney-General moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring the bodies of William Duffin and Thomas Lloyd (priſoners in the fleet) into court, in order to be committed to Newgate for poſting a ſeditious and inflammatory paper on the Chapel door of that priſon.

" THIS HOUSE TO BE LET.

" Peaceable poſſeſſion will be given by the preſent tenants on or before the firſt day of January, 1793, being the commencement of the firſt year of liberty in Great-Britain.

" The Republic of France having rooted out deſpotiſm, their glorious example, and eventful ſucceſs againſt tyranny, render ſuch infamous Baſtiles no longer neceſſary in Europe."

The writ, which is returnable on Wedneſday next, was granted.

Nov. 20. The Court of Stockholm has afforded an example to the ſeveral powers of Europe, of magnanimity and the pure love of Liberty. The Duke of Sudermania has appointed M. de Stahl, the ſon-in-law of the great Financier Neckar, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Sweden at Paris, to recognize the new government and Republic of France.

The French victors are ſaid to have taken poſſeſſion of the capital of Brabant on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, amidſt the moſt enthuſiaſtic acclamations of the people. The ſucceſsful leader aſſured them of the amicable intentions of France, who was reſolved to guarantee both their perſons and property. He told them that that glorious republic had poured forth her armies into their territories, not to oppreſs them, but to free them. From this period they might date the birth of Liberty and death of Deſpotiſm. The pomp and pageantry of tyrants muſt eternally fade away, before the refulgent arms of a great and enlightened nation.

Bruſſels not having been put into a ſtate of defence, the ſoldiers of France found but a ſmall quantity of ſtores and ammunition; but they ſhare what was far more grateful to their feelings,---the bleſſings and congratulations of an emancipated multitude.

The news of the taking of Bruſſels arrived yeſterday, by three different channels; the firſt from a Banker of Paris, who writes to his correſpondent, that as he was going to ſeal up his letter, a private letter had been received, mentioning that Dumourier had taken poſſeſſion of Bruſſels; the ſecond by a gentleman, who declared upon Change, that he had advice from his relations at Dunkirk, ſaying that three days before the 16th inſt. the French had entered Bruſſels; the third, another gentleman arrived this morning from Bruſſels, aſſerts that on Friday laſt he had the pleaſure to breakfaſt with General Dumourier, at Bruſſels; and yet the Monitor of the 16th does not mention a word of the capture of that place.

Rumours are current at the public offices, that ſome diſturbances have occurred in Ireland. The laſt Dublin Evening Poſt mentions the diſpoſition of many counties and towns to revive and increaſe the volunteer corps, ſo that they might ſhortly be expected to amount to 80,000 men.

If the French ſhould offer to attack Holland, after overrunning the Auſtrian Netherlands, it is probable that a conſiderable number of Britiſh troops will be ſent to the aſſiſtance of the United Provinces, to oppoſe the progreſs of the French arms, which may eventually engage this country in a war with that power.

Orders have been ſent to Woolwich to complete the two battalions of artillery now in England, with the utmoſt poſſible expedition: and recruiting parties are to be immediately diſpatched to every part of Great-Britain for that purpoſe.

On the 13th September laſt, a fire broke out at Conſtantinople, which completely conſumed 6000 houſes, 6000 ſhops, 5 moſques, numberleſs ware-houſes, 100 noble buildings, the reſidence of the principal miniſters, great officers and Generals of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from Liſle, Nov. 12.

" The gallant conduct of the French at the taking of Mons decided the fate of all the adjacent country, and determined the Auſtrian army at Tournay to evacuate that place.

" On Thurſday morning, before day break, without waiting for Labourdonnay's army, which was advancing to beſiege it, the magiſtrates immediately came forward to meet the French, with advice of the event, and to offer the homage of their citizens to the General.

" The townſmen received the French army with all poſſible demonſtrations of gladneſs and welcome; and ever ſince then the road has been thronged with multitudes of Bourgeois, who exchange viſits to their friends, from whom they have ſo long been ſhut out. The implements of ſiege which were carried there have been brought back ſince Saturday laſt; there being artillery enough in the country for any attempts that may be neceſſary during their march.

" Yeſterday there was a triumphant commemoration of the rapid ſucceſſes in this town, and the flag voted by the National Convention, in honor of the valiant defence during the ſiege, was preſented by the municipality to the view of the Bourgeois, from a temple erected on the ruins of the houſes demoliſhed in the pariſh of St. Saviour. At night there were bonfires, and a general illumination.

" A deſperate combat is expected before the parties get to Bruſſels, the enemy having all directed their retreat that way; but in the preſent ſtate of ardor on the part of the French, and animated as they are by the event of the battle at Mons, it is not imagined that the Auſtrians, inferior beſides in number, will be able to hold out long.

" The Biſhop, and all the adherents of the court of Tournay, as well as all the emigrants, retreated with the Auſtrians, and carried off as much of their valuables as they could; but the Epiſcopal Palace ſtill contained an immenſe booty, which fell into the hands of the French Gendarmes, who reſpected all other private property.

" M. la Bourdonnaye raiſed his camp yeſterday morning at three o'clock, and marched on towards Ath, where Dumourier's army will probably join him, and the expedition on Bruxells be attempted.

" Oſtend, Courtray, Ipres, and all the reſt of the provinces of Flanders, being ungarriſoned, are no doubt fallen into the hands of the detachment for Dunkirk, who were commiſſioned with that expedition."

Heſſe Caſſel was yeſterday reported to be in the power of the French.

ADDRESS of the Society of friends of liberty and equality to Gen. Dumourier, at the opening of their firſt meeting, in the town of Mons, the 7th November, 1792.

" Citizen General,

" You have given ſo many proofs of your civic virtues, of your diplomatic and military talents, that all your actions are above praiſe. You have declared war againſt our Tyrant as a Miniſter, and beat him, as General in Chief of the armies of the French Republic, and that of the Low Countries.

" You have brought us liberty and happineſs, by deſtroying the monarchial and ariſtocratical tyranny which exiſted here! Support your work, be the liberator and ſupport of the friends of liberty and equality among the Belgics! This great act will itſelf be the ſweeteſt recompence to ſuch a citizen! Receive from us the Cap of Liberty, as the pledge of our republican ſentiments."

Anſwer of General Dumourier.

" Citizen Preſident, and you my brothers, it was truly pleaſing for me to hear of the opening of the firſt public meeting of your Society of friends to Liberty and Equality, the firſt eſtabliſhed among the Belgians.

" It was reſerved for the town of Mons to give this example to all the citizens of the Netherlands, who, by their eagerneſs to follow, will confound the vile intriguers who dared to calumniate the Belgic people, by aſſerting they were not yet ripe for liberty. For my part, brave Citizen, devoted without reſerve to the ſublime cauſe of the people, nothing can ever change my ſentiments: I accept with acknowledgment the civic crown which you have ſent, as offered by brethren, by friends of the eternal rights of the people, and eſteem it as the higheſt prize. The crowns of all Deſpots will fall before ſuch."

HALIFAX, November 22.

On the night of the 7th of September, was lit the light-houſe on M'Nutt's iſland, at the entrance of Shelburne harbour, with a double or diſtinguiſhing light from that on Sambro iſland---And we have great pleaſure in being informed it proves equal to expectation.

The following are the angle bearings and eſtimate diſtance for the information of the public:

	Bearings	distance.
1ſt from the Light-houſe to Berry's Point,	N. 40 00 E.	2 miles.
2d from do. to Strap Tub Rock, off Berry's Point,	N. 70 00 E.	
3d from ditto to Bell Rock,	N. 70 00 E.	2½
4th from ditto to S. End of Weſternmoſt of Ragged Iſland,	N. 84 00 E.	
5th from ditto to Eaſternmoſt, of Ragged Iſland,	N. 86 30 E.	10½
6th ditto from S.W. breakers off Ragged Iſland,	S. 81 34 E.	8
7th from ditto to Cape-Negro,	S. 39 00 W.	9
8th from ditto to Jigg Rock,	S. 28 00 W.	13½

Latitude obſerved at the light houſe by a mean of two double altitudes and one meridian alt. is 43° 43' 30" North, variation Weſt. 13° 30' and longitude 36°.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

THE BALOON.

Mr. Blanchard, the bold ÆRONAUT, agreeably to his advertiſement, at five minutes paſt ten o'clock, on Wedneſday morning, the 9th inſtant, roſe with a BALOON from the Priſon Court in this city, in preſence of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators there aſſembled on the occaſion. The proceſs of inflating the Baloon commenced about [illegible] o'clock.——Several canon were fired from the dawn of day, until the moment of elevation—a band of muſic played during the time of inflating, and when it began to riſe, the majeſtic ſight was truly awful and intereſting—the ſlow movement of the band added ſolemnity to the ſcene. Indeed the attention of the multitude was ſo abſorbed, that it was a conſiderable time e'er ſilence was broke by the acclamations which ſucceeded.

As ſoon as the clock had ſtruck 10, every thing being punctually ready, Mr. Blanchard took a reſpectful leave of all the ſpectators, and received from the hands of the Preſident a paper, at the ſame time the Preſident ſpoke a few words to him, who immediately leaped into his boat, which was painted blue and ſpangled; the baloon was of a yellowiſh coloured ſilk, highly varniſhed, over which there was a ſtrong net work—Mr. BLANCHARD was dreſſed in a plain blue ſuit, a cocked hat and white feathers. As ſoon as he was in the boat, he threw out ſome ballaſt, and the baloon began to aſcend ſlowly and perpendicularly, whilſt Mr. BLANCHARD waved the colours of the United States and alſo thoſe of the French Republic, and flouriſhed his hat to the thouſands of citizens from every part of the country who ſtood gratified and aſtoniſhed at his intrepidity. After a few minutes, the wind blowing from the northward and weſtward, the baloon roſe to an immenſe heighth, and then ſhaped its courſe towards the ſouthward and eaſtward. Several gentlemen rode down the Point road, but ſoon loſt ſight of it, for it moved at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

About half after 6 o'clock the ſame evening, Mr. BLANCHARD returned to this city, and immediately went to pay his reſpects to the Preſident of the United States.—He informed that his æriel voyage laſted forty-ſix minutes, in which time he ran over a ſpace of more than 15 miles, and then deſcended a little to the eaſtward of Woodbury, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—where he took a carriage and returned to Cooper's ferry—and was at the Preſident's, as we have already mentioned, at half paſt 6 o'clock that evening.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 107 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, in Cheſter county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, near the turnpike road, pleaſantly ſituated. There is on it about 10 or 11 acres of mowable meadow, and as much more may readily be made, and the whole watered, between 30 and 40 acres of woodland, a very good bearing orchard, and the beſt part of the arable land lately limed:--- The buildings are a log houſe, four rooms on a floor, joiner's ſhop, a new ſtone barn, a ſpring-houſe. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

December 16th, 1792. †

A FARM and GRIST-MILL

Will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the ſign of the Buck, in Southampton, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE farm contains 145 acres of land, about twelve whereof are meadow, chiefly watered from the race, an orchard of grafted fruit in its prime, and a conſiderable quantity of wood land; on it are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone-barn, ſtables and ſheds to accommodate teams bringing wheat to the mill, and a large, well conſtructed grift-mill, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is commonly called the Briſtol Road, and the road from Philadelphia to Wright's-town, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water at a ſmall expence. Any perſon deſirous of knowing the conditions of the ſale, may be informed by applying to Vanoxem and Lombaert, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks county.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Bucks county, January 10, 1793. ‡

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of New Providence, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant Man, named RICHARD THOMSON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with ſhort curled hair of a ſandy colour, heavy eye-brows, much marked with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away a ſhort ſailor coat of grey coating, a ſhort cloth waiſtcoat of a light colour, a round high crowned hat, grey coating overalls, woolen yarn hoſe, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings; he is a taylor by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

PETER WHITNER.

Jan. 9, 1793.

BOSTON January 5.

A Cadiz paper mentions, that a commercial treaty is certainly negociating between the court of Madrid and the United States of America; and many of the Cadiz merchants were in high ſpirits, in the hope, that it muſt prove highly beneficial not only to their country in general, but to themſelves in particular.

January 7. France! Americans ſet an example for you to imitate, in their revolt from tyranny; but it has been reſerved for Frenchmen to decide the moſt important queſtion that has been agitated in the world. The annals of this earth afford no ſimilar inſtance of a period ſo highly intereſting to humanity. The great and glorious problem is about to be ſolved, whether mankind were born to be the dupes and ſlaves of ſix or a dozen murdering tyrants, or whether the God of nature created the globe for the uſe of its inhabitants. The deciſion will be between men and kings; between more than an hundred millions and a dozen perſons. If France ſucceeds, the continent of Europe will be releaſed; though of Europe, France alone, by the real equality of its inhabitants, as to knowledge and manners, is capable of enjoying perfect freedom. But it has become faſhionable among a certain claſs of men to deprecate the very principles of liberty and equality, becauſe ſome temporary effects have taken place in France, from the confuſion of the times. Let thoſe who would condemn, firſt conſider and enquire, whether theſe effects, as far as they have been unfortunate, are not derived from the treachery of thoſe who expended the revenue allowed them by the new ſyſtem, in endeavours to reſtore the old one. And if theſe effects are found to have been ſo produced, what ſhould reſult from the diſcovery but a confirmed abhorrence of the old ſyſtem, and that political creed, which invites men to crimes, by rendering their perſons ſacred, in contradiction to all ſenſe, reputation, and the opinion of the world,

General Fayette, continues confined in the famous caſtle, or ſtate priſon, of Spandau, in Pruſſia, whither he has lately been removed from Luxemburg. On his journey to Spandau he ran a great riſk of looſing his life, from ſome exaſperated emigrants in one of the German towns through which he paſſed.

When a ſacrifice is intended, ſays Sterne, it is eaſy to pick up ſticks ſufficient to make the fire. The good Fayette, becauſe he left his army and viſited Paris, was denounced, threatened and proſcribed; and was obliged to ſave his life, to fly his country. Dumourier has done what Fayette did, he left his army, in a very important hour, repaired to Paris, has addreſſed the National Convention, and has been applauded. The ſame their conduct, but how different their fate? The Convention, however, are not ſo inveterate againſt Fayette, as the Aſſembly were.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig———, Brice, maſter, in 49 days from Havre de Grace. The intelligence which ſhe brings, is a confirmation of that received by the Britiſh packet reſpecting the ſucceſs of the French arms, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and Savoy,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Nov. 6, received by the laſt packet, to his friend in this city.

"Yeſterday being the 5th of November, an effigy to repreſent Duke the of Brunſwick, dreſſed exceedeingly rich, was carried in the preſence of innumerable ſpectators, through the Borough, to be executed on Kenſington common—adjoining the ſtar on his breaſt was printed in large capital letters, *No Manifeſto's*; and on a board which was carried before him, was painted *Univerſal Liberty*, and *No Deſpots*. When they arrived at the gallows the following proclamation was read, before his execution took place,—

"OYES, OYES, OYES,

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"The Duke of Brunſwick having attempted to enſlave France, in open violation of the eternal rights of man, the laws of humanity and juſtice; it has been determined to make a public example of him, as well to prevent noble blunders in future, as to convince mankind at large of the ſupreme dignity of their nature, and the united force of courage and virtue. The Duke entered France under the miſtaken idea that the French people were daſtardly enough to bend to the nod of Princes; but as his confidence and reſources lay in his pride rather than his capacity, he withdrew, covered with ſhame, confuſion and diſhonor, after having committed crimes and blunders that have deſervedly brought upon him the RIDICULE and CONTEMPT of all EUROPE. He has had a fair and impartial trial, and proofs appearing ſo ſtrong of his guilt, he is now to ATTONE for his raſh timerity. His caſe will prove that men poſſeſs maſculine minds, and that at the cloſe of the 18th century, when enlightened by ſcience and reflection, they will not be ſported with, nor ſuffer tyrants of any kind to eſcape with impunity!

"Given at Kenſington Common, this 5th day of November, 1792, in the name of LIBERTY, EQUALITY, and the RIGHTS of MAN."

"He was then executed in due form, and after hanging the uſual time, was ſet fire to and conſumed to aſhes, together with his gallows, amidſt the ſhouts, and acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators, who immediately after diſperſed and retired to their reſpective homes, in the utmoſt tranquility and good order."

PITTSBURGH, January 5.

We are happy to have it in our power to inform the inhabitants of the weſtern country, that there is now a proſpect of a ſpeedy and general peace with the various Indian nations within the territory of the United States, northweſt of the river Ohio. The hoſtile tribes have actually agreed to ſend forward their commiſſioners to ſuch place as ſhall be agreed upon for this purpoſe. It is ſaid that the negociation will be conducted on the moſt extenſive, liberal and comprehenſive principles, and that there is the beſt ground to believe that a peace thus negociated will be permanent, and completely ſatisfactory to all the contracting parties. We are not able to ſay by what particular influence this event is likely to take place. It is certain, however, that in addition to the overtures made directly by our general government to the Indians, Capt. Brandt and other principal characters among the Six Nations, were, ſome time ſince, employed to bring about this deſirable end.---But more than all, (and to its honour be it ſpoken) there is reaſon to believe, that the Britiſh government has been highly inſtrumental in bringing to our view this pleaſing proſpect. It is but a few weeks ago ſince Prince Edward, the fourth ſon of the Britiſh King, addreſſed an Aſſembly of the Six Nations at Niagara, in a manner truly becomming. He is ſaid to have ſpoken a conſiderable time, and with much good ſenſe. After expiating largely on the unhappy and ruinous effects conſequent to war with the United States, he informed them that it was not only his wiſh that they ſhould be at peace with America, but it was alſo the wiſh of his father; that they could not ſerve him more agreeably than the uſing their beſt endeavours to bring into the ſame ſentiments the Indian tribes now at war with the United States; that although the Weſtern Indians had gained one or two victories over the army of the United States, yet they ſhould remember that America is very powerful and warlike, and that ſhe is able to extirpate them from the face of the earth; that the hoſtile tribes ought to embrace the preſent offers of peace on the part of the United States, leaſt theſe fatal conſequences might in time follow.

After this ſpeech, Governer Simcoe addreſſed the Indians to the ſame effect. Prince Edward commands a regiment now in Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in London, dated October 29.

"Every thing is perfectly calm at Paris. There are, it is true, ſome who would wiſh to create diſturbances, by which they alone could profit; but they have no longer elbow-room; the people are grown wiſer; they ſee now that their real advantage is interior union and tranquility, and they have an entire confidence in the national convention, who, to ſecure our internal peace againſt cabals, intrigues, and plots of every kind, have juſt paſſed a ſevere, but indiſpenſably neceſſary, decree againſt the French emigrants, who, had they been permitted to return in the midſt of us, would not have failed to attempt, at leaſt, accompliſhing by fraud and dark contrivance, what the enemies they have been begging all over Europe to fight againſt us, have not been able to effect, and by ſowing diviſions, might have operated our diſſolution. Beſides, as they have been the ſole cauſes of the enormous expences we have been forced into, it is but juſt that their eſtates ſhould reimburſe the charges. Independently of the part that the King of Pruſſia may be induced to take, we hope Auſtria will be made to repent his buſy interference in our affairs. We are determined on a winter campaign; our troops are advancing into the Netherlands; and, by next ſpring, the Turk may be in a condition to avenge himſelf both on Auſtria and the ambitious Catharine, who alſo took it into her royal head to be meddling in our matters, for which reaſon we owe her a debt of gratitude, which we long to acquit. As alſo to the holy father at Rome, it appears that we do not forget his paternal goodneſs.

"General Anſelme, who took Nice, it is ſaid, hath joined General Paoli, who by this time is maſter of Sardinia, and a ſloop may conduct them both on a viſit to the biſhop of Rome, to procure him the happineſs of kiſſing the cap of Liberty, he who, leſs well bred than we, hath ſo long made his ſlipper to be kiſſed. What recovery of long arrears for annates, bulls, and diſpenſations, may we not hope for from the viſit?

"From thence we may perhaps proceed to break the chains of the wretched in the priſons of the inquiſition. Spain, ungrateful to France in the moment of her diſtreſs, ſeeks, it is ſaid, to fall on us. We muſt ſerve her king as we have the king of Cyprus and Jeruſalem---be beforehand with him, and make him pay dear for his ingratitude. What an opportunity would this be for England, if, joining herſelf to France, ſhe would profit thereby!---What poſſeſſions in both the old and new world, that now languiſh under the reins of bigotry and abſurdity, would be fertilized, civilized, and exalted into happineſs and freedom."

We learn by a private letter from Dublin, that the commotions in Ireland are conſiderable.—It ſays "That a paper was fixed up in Dublin, on the Barrack and Caſtle Gates, with the words, *No King and Liberty*: On which a Privy-Council was called, and orders given to the Commander in Chief to repair to the barracks—There he interrogated, whether they knew or were privy to the poſting up of ſaid papers? They all remained ſilent; he then informed them, that if any of them were diſſatisfied with the ſervice, they might be diſcharged, but no anſwer was returned. Next morning a freſh paper, to the ſame purport, appeared on the ſame places; on which a Royal Proclamation was iſſued, in which the Lord Lieutenant and Council declared, "That, if any ſoldier ſhould be detected in poſting up any ſeditious paper, or on oath ſhould be proven privy thereto, he ſhould receive 500 laſhes, and be expelled the ſervice; and if any foreigner ſhould be detected, having the book entitled, *the Rights of Man, written by Thomas Paine*, he ſhould be indicted as a Felon."

In Belfaſt, they planted *the Tree of Liberty*, with the following inſcription: "THE UNITED DISSENTERS OF IRELAND:—NO KING AND LIBERTY."

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, Jan. 4.

"It appears to me, to be the view of the Britiſh court, to get their hands on the country that we and the ſavages are now contending for; the moment Congreſs cedes to the latter, the Britiſh will ſtike up a bargain with them for this deſirable country---then will they encourage the citizens of the ſtates to come over to them, which they will not fail to do whenever they are pleaſed to be offended with the government. Theſe ideas are haſtily thrown together, and I pray God may not be verified."

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

Preſident.—William Bingham.

Managers.—Andrew Graff, John Nicholſon, Edward Hand, Samuel W. Fiſher, Iſrael Wheelen, Francies Johnſton, Richard Thomas, Elliſton Perot, Abraham Witmer, Mathias Slough, George Latimer, David Witmer.

Treaſurer.—Tench Francis.

Secretary.—Wm. Moore Smith.

On Monday laſt the following gentlemen were choſen Directors of the Bank of North America:

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzſimons, Joſiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis, Joſeph Swift, George Latimer, John Morton, Benjamin Fuller, Robert Waln, Miers Fiſher, Richard Rundle, William Smith.

The only change that has taken place ſince the laſt election is, that Mr. Swanwick has been left out, and Mr. Rundle choſen in his room.

Captain Toppan, of the Brig Olive-Branch, arrived at Newbury-Port from Point Petre, on the 21ſt of Dec. in lat. 43, lon. 66: 30, on endeavouring to ſpeak the ſloop St. Andrew, James Mackerſon maſter, from St. Andrews for Grenada, unfortunately ſtruck her quarter; the captain and crew, expecting the ſloop would go down immediately, got on board the brig, all but one of the people, who fell between the veſſels and was drowned. The ſloop, having her foreſail and mainſail up, with the peak down, being a faſt ſailing veſſel, ſoon got clear of the brig, carrying away her anchor, bob-ſtay, and doing other damage. Captain Toppan, as ſoon as poſſible, followed the ſloop, and endeavoured to come up with her, but it blowing very hard, and a thick ſnow coming on, after ſeveral hours purſuit, he, together with the Captain of the ſloop, thought it impoſſible to regain her, and gave up the chace.

On the ſeventh inſtant died in this city Mrs. Martha Mifflin. The tenor of her life deſerves particular notice, as a practical leſſon from which all may improve.

In *adverſity* and in *ſickneſs* her moſt intimate friends could never trace the marks of either dejection or deſpair, but humble reſignation in the diſpenſations of the preſent, mixed with gratitude for the paſt, and a cheerful hope in the proſpect of the period which was to come.

In *proſperity* and in *health* ſhe forgot not the reverſe of the ſcene; but preſerved, through a life unuſually chequered with happineſs and diſtreſs, a deportment equally diſtant from levity and deſpondence—teaching, by exemplary practice, to an affectionate family, that a contented and grateful mind was the beſt return to a benevolent Creator for the bleſſings he conferred—that reſignation in all ſituations was a duty—and that deſpair and diſcontent were acceptable in none.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

On the North Side of Market-ſtreet, No. 79, and nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

HAS juſt received from France, an Aſſortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the neweſt faſhion; alſo from London, a large and very elegant aſſortment of gilt and ſilver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, by the quantity or ſingle Watch. Alſo, on hand, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituate in Norriſtown township, Montgomery county, containing ſeven acres and an half of land. There are on the premiſes a new two ſtory houſe, wheelwright's ſhop, and good ſtabling; the houſe has been occupied as a ſtore, being in a rich part of the country, on the Reading, and a croſs road leading from Lancaſter to Corryell's Ferry, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and three from the county town (Norris) there is a well of excellent water at the door, about two acres of meadow, and the remainder plough-land. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 8th, 1792. * JACOB VANFUSSEN.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Samuel Smith, Innkeeper, in the town of Darby, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county.) on Friday, the 8th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate in the ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Front-ſtreet, and land of Hezekiah Hibbard, and Ebenezer Worth. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate late of Jeſſe Bonſal, deceaſed.

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, three eighth parts of one Forge and 30 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſton, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) bounded by lands of Abraham Sharpleſs, John Edwards, and others, which James Thompſon holds for life, in right of his wife, Sarah Thompſon (late Sarah Taylor). Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Thompſon, and to be ſold during his natural life. ‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 12th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Coventry, bounded by lands of William Smith, Joſeph Pitting, and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs; Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Cummings.

‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtates of WILLIAM and DAVID COULSTON, late of Norriſtown townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment by the 11th day of February next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day. to

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Acting Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, January 10, 1793. †

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th day of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, near Deer Creek, a Negroe MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has had a ſore on his right hand, which it is likely he will endeavour to conceal by wearing a glove; he is very black, artful, and inſinuating in his manners, ſeldom ſpeaks without ſmiling: Had on and took with him when he went away, a country cloth jacket, a light blue coat, a pair of boots and ſhoes; but it is probable he may change his cloaths and name. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BARNARD PRESTON, ſenior.

Harford county, January 5, 1793.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 2d inſtant, a Negroe MAN, named JACK, 19 or 20 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, light brown broadcloth coat, ſpotted velvet jacket, brown velvet breeches, all of them with metal buttons: Likewiſe ſuppoſed to have taken with him, a blue and white ſilk handkerchief, an old brown coat, a hunting ſhirt, brown fuſtian trowſers, ribbed light blue ſtockings, good ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† MICHAEL GRAHAM.

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of ſtrong liquor, is ſlow of ſpeech, was brought up to the farming buſineſs. and is a handy fellow.

Honeybrook townſhip, Cheſter county, January 8, 1793.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, That he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German News-Paper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition. MELCHIOR STEINER.

A list of letters remaining in the Post-office at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which, if not taken out before the first day of April next, will then be sent to the General Post-office at Philadelphia, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Chester 5th January, 1793.

D. William Dunlap, George Dunlop.

G. Job Ganetson, West Chester, Alexander Graham.

H. Eleazer Hamill, Joshua Hardy, Darby; Monsieur Joseph Hamill, James Hutchinson, Cornelius Heagarty.

J. John Jarvis, Queen of France; Abner Jones, Miller.

K. James & Matthew King.

L. Joseph Luckey, Esq.

M. John M'Farlan, Michael M'Closkey, Hugh M'Ginley, Adam M'Dowell, John M'Kee. David Morrow, Peter M'Quirk, West Chester; Hugh M'Laughlin, 3.

P. David Pollock.

R. John Reiley, West Chester, 4: Thomas Rowan, John Rankin, Abigail Rankin.

S. Jannet Simpson, David Smart.

W. Christopher Williams, Robert and Samuel Withrow, Sarah White.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now the pleasure of presenting to you, and the World at Large,

His MAP *of the* STATE.

THE constant labour of six years. During which time, he exerted his abilities, sparing neither money nor labour, in bringing it to its present perfection.

Not having the assistance of a preceding map founded on authentic documents, he was obliged to compleat it from detached surveys, collected, from the one to the other extreme of the state, at a heavy expence. Yet sundry parts of the Map remain blank, for want of materials, which he intends completing as they can be procured. He nevertheless presumes that it is as correct, for the same extent of country, if not more so, than any Map that has heretofore been produced, even in the old countries. This however he is willing to submit to their impartial judgment; well knowing that the nature of the work does not admit of absolute perfection. What errors it may contain, he wishes to be informed of; and will be very thankful for any assistance, or materials of correction, and such other additional matter as may be thought worthy of insertion, forwarded to him in north Fifth-street, No. 88, post paid, and he will have the plates altered accordingly.

He colours, varnishes, and fully completes the said Maps, on Rollers, or Frames, in a style superior to those done in London; he also cuts and folds them for pocket-carriage.

He has likewise, *his Small Maps of Pennsylvania.*

Reading Howell.

Philadelphia, December 31.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT twenty four thousand Acres of Land, with three Saw mills and other improvements, as herein after described, situated in Cumberland, Salem and Glouceſter counties, in the state of New-Jersey, the land being bounded on and intersected by Prince Maurice's river for about 20 miles, on which river lumber is floated the whole distance.

One Mill, called the Union Saw-Mill, is situated on the said river, is a double Mill, in good repair, working two Saws, with a never failing stream, at all times uninterrupted by back water, being in the driest seasons abundantly sufficient for numerous water works erected on the same dam; a Grist mill is now much wanted in that neighbourhood. The Mill is within 3 miles of good navigation for shallops, and the boards are floated thereto from the mill tail. Three good dwelling-houses are situated near this mill; also a large barn, stabling sufficient for twelve horses, with a cow house, hay house, &c. 160 to 200 acres of cleared land, enclosed by good fences, on part of which is a thriving orchard of about 200 apple trees, upwards of 100 peach trees, and a nursery of several hundred young trees.

One other Saw Mill in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, on Lebanon branch, the west side of Maurice's river, from whence a good road of about 4 miles leads to the shallop navigation above mentioned. The stream is sufficient to work the mill most part of the year, which is in good working order, appurtenant whereto is a large frame dwelling house, a smaller log house, a convenient cedar log barn, a stable, hay house, &c. 30 acres or upwards of cleared land, well fenced, on which are about 100 young bearing apple trees, some peach-trees, &c.

The other, called Manaway Saw-mill, in the upper part of Maurice's river township, in Cumberland county, on Manaway branch, about 2 miles from Fork bridge, and 4 miles from the Lake tavern, in Glouceſter county. This mill is new, and well built, and has plenty of water most of the year. There is near it a large cedar log dwelling house, a cedar stable, hay house, cow house, &c. 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, well fenced, on which there are a number of apple and peach trees.

A number of other good buildings and improvements on different parts of this extensive tract, as well as several parcels of land cleared and settled, are not contained in the foregoing description.

This estate contains great quantities of the best hearty yellow pine timber, now become scarce and valuable, fit for sawing, and never yet culled, as also about 23 acres of thriving well timbered cedar swamp, which it is believed might be rendered very productive to persons who will give up their time to manage it to the best advantage, which the present owners, from their remote situation, and other circumstances, cannot attend to. From the experience already had, it appears that a large number of valuable farms may be made, in addition to a number already made and improved, the land being found fertile, and kind for raising indian corn, rye, and other valuable articles of country produce. Proposals will be received from industrious well recommended persons, who may incline to take parts of this tract on improving leases, to whom may be allotted a convenient quantity of ground for a term of years, free of rent, under a contract to clear, fence and improve annually a certain reasonable proportion; and for the buildings which may be erected by such settlers for their accommodation, assistance in boards, &c. from their Saw-mills will be given. For terms of sale, or leasing, enquire of George Browne, merchant, in New-York, James Varrie or Joseph Smith, Esq. in Burlington, John Salter, Esq. at Magnolia grove, on Delaware, Henry Drinker, in Philadelphia, or to James Jesse, residing at the Union Saw-mill aforesaid.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 26, 1792.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, situated in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, within three miles of Naaman's creek, containing 170 acres of land, whereon are erected a dwelling house and barn; a large quantity of good timber on the plantation; the cleared land is good; there is some meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naamans creek.

January, 3d 1793. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inst. a strawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitish tail, trots and paces, shod all round. Whoever takes up said MARE and brings her to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

A CAUTION *to the Public.*

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against taking an assignment of a bond, given by the subscriber to his brother John M'Collum, dated about the 11th September last, for £102 4 or there about, and payable, with interest; there being an error in the settlement and sum for which the said bond was given; Therefore, I am determined to pay no part thereof, until the said error is rectified. My brother being since dead, and the said bond is supposed to be in the hands of the widow, or some one of the executors.

EPHRAIM M'COLLUM.

Mountbethel, Dec. 24th, 1792. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the village of Milford, in Kent county and state of Delaware, a Negro Man, named SIMON, about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, one pair gray cloth breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, and one ruffled shirt at the breast, he wears a mark on his left cheek, and has lost one of his under fore teeth, and though a Negro is somewhat on the yellow colour. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him home to his master, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CLARKE.

P. S. I do hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from taking him on board at their peril. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 110 acres, situate on the western side of Schuylkill, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, 7 miles from Philadelphia; about 90 acres of plowland, the remainder meadow, and woodland, with a two story stone dwelling house, a barn, and spring house. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Lower Merion, January 5th 1793. †

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my apprentice lad, named Henry Youngken, did, on or about the tenth of April last, run away from me, the subscriber, his master; on which I a short time afterwards advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, a reward of Three Pounds for taking him up; but as I have since settled the value of his time with his Guardian, I do hereby give publick notice, that I do not wish him apprehended on said advertisement, as I do not consider myself liable to pay said reward from and after the date hereof.

DANIEL FULMER.

Haycock township, Bucks county, 3d Jan. 1793. *

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, supposed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

CAME to the subscriber's plantations in Hickory town, a red HEIFER, with some white on her hind legs, and under her belly, about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BETZ.

December 26th, 1792. †

To be sold by public vendue,

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at two o'clock,

THAT valuable Powder-Mill, on Creesham creek, in Germantown township, one mile from Germantown main road, late the property of Jacob Losh, deceased, with 18¾ acres and 20 perches of land thereunto belonging; adjoining lands of Mr. Livezeys, Mr. Yerckers and others; about 8 acres thereof is good woodland, 2 acres of excellent meadow: The whole of which can be well watered out of the mill dam: The remainder is good plough land. There are erected on the premises, besides the powder-mill, one frame building, 18 by 24 feet, with a room and kitchen, one stone ditto, 21 by 24, with a room and kitchen also, all in good repair. It is an excellent seat for a merchant or paper-mill, three of the first are already erected on the same creek, and this is allowed to be the best mill seat of the whole. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of sale, by

CHRISTIANA LOSH, Executrix.
WINNARD NICE, and
JOHN BECK, } Executors.

N. B. If the weather is favourable, the vendue is to be held on the premises, otherwise, at the house of Mr. Henry Sweier, innkeeper.

Germantown, January 1, 1793. †

To be sold by public sale,

Agreeable to the last will of John Fenton, deceased, at the house of Sarah Fenton, innkeeper, in Northampton township, on the 29th day of January next, (if not sold before at private sale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate in the township of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from the Buck tavern to Wright's town, pleasantly situated: There are on the said plantation a dwelling house and kitchen, a frame barn, with stables, waggon house, corn cribs, an apple orchard, a considerable quantity of woodland, and about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made: There is also on the said place a small tenement. Any person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers, near the premises.

SARAH FENTON, Executrix, or
RICHARD LEEDOM, Executor.

December 26th, 1792. §

To be sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing 50 acres, situate in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, adjoining the street road, about two miles from the Billet, and eighteen miles from Philadelphia; there are on said premises a good stone house, two rooms, good log shop, stables, and two acres and a quarter of watered meadow, and more may be made, twelve acres of woodland, one hundred apple trees all grafted, about fifty peach trees, and other fruit-trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Dec. 31. ‡ WILLIAM SCOUT.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK For the Year 1793.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts, Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

Just published, and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

On the south side of Market-street, between Third and Fourth streets, and by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the corner of Second and Chesnut streets, a Pamphlet, entituled

The Divinity of Jesus Christ proved:

Being a Reply to Dr. Joseph Priestly's Appeal to the serious and candid professors of Christianity:

And to a publication by Lewis Nichola, entituled the Divinity of Jesus Christ, considered from Scripture evidences, &c.—with some observations on Arianism. (Price one fourth of a Dollar.)

By SAMUEL WETHERILL.

The following small Tracts are likewise to be sold by the above named bookfellers,

A Confutation of Universal Salvation,

as held upon the principles of Antinomianism.

The Ground and Reason of the Incarnation and Process of Christ explained, &c.

In reply to several sermons preached by the Rev. Ashbel Green, together with a short Address to the Rev. Joseph Pilmore.

November 27. ‖

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactness and precision that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Persons desirous of availing themselves of the said Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranfers, executed under Seal, and in the presence of two Witnesses thereto subscribed; and that the same be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magistrate or other Officer empowered to do the same.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

AGREEABLY to directions of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, proposals will be received, for digging such parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any person or persons desirous of engaging in the above work, are requested to forward their proposals to the Subscriber, at Norristown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

(And may be entered upon the 1st of April next ensuing,)

A VALUABLE Mill and tract of Land, lying in Cheltenham town, Montgomery county, eight miles from Philadelphia. On said premises are a good dwelling house, part stone and part frame, with a cellar under part thereof, and a never failing spring and good spring house thereon, barn and stable. The mill is on Taconey creek, which is a never failing stream, and is in good order either for merchant or country work, with a good pair of burrs and a pair of country stones, and cloths and gears in good order, and partly new. The whole containing 18 acres, with a good bearing orchard, and 9 acres of good meadow, in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the owners, living near the premises.

JACOB MIRES,
GEORGE SNIDER.

Jan. 1. *

N. B. There is also a new Mill-seat on the premises.

Currying and Leather-Selling Business.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches; they have on hand a large assortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, best English Ben and Crop Soals; also various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to sell wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, No. 92, Chesnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Burke, tayler, late of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, deceased, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, on or before the first day of the Third month next, in order to be settled.

OWEN THOMAS, Executor.

12th Month 28th, 1792. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3271.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1793.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 11.

SUNDRY petitions for compensations for services, &c. were read and referred.

Mr. Boudinot's motion for a committee to report a list of the invalids who, since the 23d March, 1792, have had their vouchers returned into the War Office, together with the vouchers accompanying the same—was taken into consideration—This motion, after some debate, was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith's motion for directing the Attorney General to report a table of costs and fees for the Judicial Courts of the United States, at the next session, was agreed to.

In committee of whole, Mr. White in the chair—The consideration of the Resolutions providing for a loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual states, was resumed—A motion offered yesterday, by Mr. Livermore, the object of which appeared to be an exoneration of those states, which shall, on a final settlement of accounts, be debtor states, being withdrawn by the mover—The debate was renewed on the original resolutions—and was continued till the time of adjournment—It was then moved that the committee should rise and report the resolutions without amendments—this motion was agreed to, 32 to 29—The committee rose and reported accordingly.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, January 12.

A PETITION was read from Robert Heaton, an English Yorkshire farmer, who lately emigrated to this country, with a large stock of horses and cattle of the first quality; but has been obliged to give security for the payment of 7½ per cent. duty on his property—He therefore prays exemption therefrom, on the consideration, that the payment of such duty will prevent many of his countrymen from emigrating to America, with property of a similar nature—Referred to a select committee.

Several other petitions were read, and referred.

The House then took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole, on the resolutions for opening loans at the Treasury of the United States, and at the loan offices of the individual states, for the balances which may be due upon the final settlements of accounts from the United States to the individual states.

The question being put, the resolutions were adopted—yeas 34, nays 28—a committee was then appointed to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

MONDAY, January 14.

A PETITION was presented and read, from the officers of the late Delaware line of the continental army, praying residue of compensations, &c.—Referred to a committee of the whole House.

After the reading and referring some other petitions, the bill for settling the claims of persons not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been heretofore adjusted, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—after some discussion, and agreeing to several amendments, the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Hartley laid a motion on the table, for appointing a committee to report a bill to make provision of half-pay for the widows and orphans of officers in the service of the United States, killed since June 3, 1784, or who may hereafter be killed while in that service.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the memorials of the officers of the several lines of the late army, on the subject of compensation for the residue of pay—two of those memorials being read, Mr. Gerry moved a resolution, in substance, that the contract between Congress and a part of the officers and soldiers, in the late war, had not been fulfilled by Congress—after some debate, this motion was declared not in order, as referring only to a part of the army—Mr. Madison suggested a variation of the proposition to the simple question on the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitions—Mr. Clarke moved (in order to take the sense of the committee) that the prayers of the petitions cannot be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.—Some debate ensued on this motion, and after some time the committee rose without coming to a decision.

TUESDAY, January 15.

MR. GREENUP's motion for placing officers and soldiers of the militia on the pension list, as have been or shall be wounded or disabled in the service of the United States, and have not been already provided for by law, was made the order of the day for next Thursday.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians was amended.

The memorials of the merchants in Charleston, S. C. respecting depreciated paper money, was called up by Mr. W. Smith. This brought on a further discussion of the merit of the officers' memorial, so long debated yesterday. And, on motion, to refer the merchants' petition to the committee of the whole, on the memorials of the officers of the army, &c. the previous question was put, and carried, 30 to 24. The main question being next taken, it passed in the negative, 24 to 30; so that the merchants' petition was not committed.

The House next proceeded to the order of the day, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair, on the memorials of the officers of the lines of the late continental army.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion of yesterday, in order to give leave for those members who had introduced the subject, to propose some specific resolution; as those of Mr. Gerry and the amendments were not allowed to be sufficiently definite, for taking the real sense of the House.

Mr. Gerry accordingly brought forward another resolution, for the consideration of the Committee, which was to the following effect, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That further provision be made for such officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late armies of the United States, who received certificates for a balance of their claims, on a final settlement with the United States: Provided, That such provision shall not exceed the difference between the nominal amount of the said certificates, and the real value in market, estimated pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act making provision for the debt of the United States."

This produced further debates, and was objected to, on account of its apparent tendency to oblige Congress to go into market, to estimate the price of public securities. Messrs. Clark, Barnwell, Segwick, Ames, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, and some other members were of this opinion; and Messrs. Madison, Mercer, Baldwin, Giles, and several others supported it. These gentlemen delivered their sentiments in favor of the equity and justice of the officers' claims, to at least a proportion of the savings made to the United States by the funding system; while other members thought the measure impracticable. The debate continued until a late hour,—and then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

THE order of the day on the memorials of the Officers of the late Continental army being called for, the House went into a committee of the whole on the same—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair. The proposition offered yesterday by Mr. Gerry, and amended by Mr. Clark, was read by the Chairman; after a lengthy speech by Mr. Boudinot, in opposition to the proposition, the question being put, it was negatived.

Mr. Giles then offered the following, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the prayer of the memorialists is reasonable, and that provision ought to be made for the payment of such sums to the original holders of the proper debt of the United States, as may have been saved by the terms of the loan made under the act to provide for the debt of the United States, calculating 6 per cent. at 20*s.* in the pound, and other species of paper at a proportionate value: provided that where any original creditor shall have subscribed to the loan proposed by the act to provide for the debt of the United States, a sum not less than the sum originally stipulated, such creditor shall not be entitled to the benefit of this provision—And that when a less sum shall have been so subscribed, there shall be a proportional reduction of his claim to such benefit.

After a considerable debate on this proposition, Mr. Clark moved that it should be divided. This motion being seconded,

The question was taken on the first clause of the proposition, ending with the word *reasonable*. This was negatived, nine members only rising in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that it be resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the prayers of the Memorials from Officers of several of the lines of the late Continental army, cannot be granted.

This motion was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the last resolution to the House.

On the motion to adopt this resolution, the ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Benson, S. Bourne, Boudinot, Bourn, Clark, Barnwell, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Grove, Heister, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrence, Learned, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Macon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Orr, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Venable, Wadsworth, White, Williamson—43.

NOES—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Gerry, Giles, Green-up, Hartley, Madison, Mercer, Page, Treadwell—10.

Adjourned.

To the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

[Read in Senate, January 12, 1793.]

The Memorial of the Society for promoting the Improvement of Roads and inland Navigation,

Respectfully sheweth, That

YOUR memorialists, encouraged by the attention paid to their former propositions and representations, and duly impressed with a sense of the liberal provisions made by the Legislature, for promoting the internal commerce and prosperity of their country, by means of land and water-carriage, between the metropolis and the extreme parts of a great and populous state; and having the high satisfaction of being able to inform the Legislature of the rapid progress which has been made in the execution of the contracts made by the Governor, for a faithful application of the former grants of the state towards the improvement of our roads and rivers, on the great scale at first projected: Your memorialists now beg leave to enter into a more minute detail of what appears still necessary to be done, in order compleat the great system of improvement, which the state has in contemplation, and of what may be the best appropriation of the annual bounty of the present and succeeding years, so as to render the monies already granted of the most effectual advantage to the public at large. And,

1st. With respect to *roads*,

One of the three great roads, viz. the Lancaster road, is provided for without any future expense to the state, by the incorporation of a company for erecting it into a turnpike; and the other two, viz. from Philadelphia, through *Reading* to Susquehanna, at some point, in the most direct route to Presq'-Isle; and thirdly, the road from Philadelphia, through Germantown, to the Wind gap in Northampton county, and to lead from thence to the north western extremity of the state, at or near Tioga.

Your memorialists have recommended that these two roads, (viz. from Philadelphia to Reading, and from Philadelphia to the Wind gap, or at least as far as to some point between Bethlehem and Easton) should be made turnpike or toll roads, and that companies may be erected and incorporated for that purpose, upon a plan similar to the Lancaster Turnpike Company; and they hope the Legislature will, in due time, take up their former Memorial on this subject; and as public money will not be required for those roads, so far as they shall be undertaken by companies, your memorialists beg leave to point out those roads which they conceive to be the proper objects of the grants of the present year, and which may be connected with the said turnpike.

The first and most important, is the continuation of the road from Philadelphia to Presqu'-Isle, on French Creek, to commence (as connected with the proposed turnpikes) at some point on Susquehanna, near Sunbury, or the isle of Kew.

Your memorialists call this a most important road; for it has been long lamented by the friends to the commerce and manufactures of the United States, that no mode has been adopted to obtain and secure a direct and extensive trade with the Indians, especially in furs, for which our hatters are obliged to send to England; and thus, pay double freight, two or three several commissions, and as many advances in price as there are hands through which it passes, to supply with hats the very country in which the fur is produced!

This evil, particularly as it affects Pennsylvania, it is thought, may be remedied by affording to enterprizing men the means of establishing trading houses at Presque'-Isle. It is presumed, that one leading object in the view of the Legislature, in purchasing the tract of country which comprehends Presqu'-Isle, was to make an establishment there for the Indian trade; and for that and other purposes the most convenient tract was reserved by the state, as a proper scite for a town.

That the various and important objects contemplated by the Legislature may be realized, a *road* as described above, must be opened to *Presqu'-Isle* for the passage of settlers, with their necessaries and implements for cultivating the country, and goods for opening a trade with the Indians. It is well known, that in the country southward and southeastward of Presqu'-Isle, there are large bodies of excellent land, which must remain in their present wild state until a road to them be opened. It seems the more important that the plan of forming a town at Presqu'-Isle should be immediately prosecuted, seeing the United States have no establishment on any of the great Lakes, to which they became entitled by the treaty of peace. So that the only prospect of effecting speedily, an extensive intercourse with the Indians, for the purposes of trade, arises from the proposed establishment at Presqu'-Isle. The advantages of its situation for interior commerce, are too well understood to require enumerating. It presents itself as the proper door of communication between Philadelphia and the immense regions bordering on Lake Erie, and the other great Lakes beyond it, and in this view is an object of immense importance, not only to Pennsylvania, but the United States in general. There are numerous tribes of Indians southward and westward of Lake Erie, with whom the general government will have frequently occasion to negociate. At present, we have no passage open to them by the Lakes but through the British posts. But were a town formed at Presqu'-Isle, such an entercourse would be easy. The boats and vessels for the navi-

gation of the Lake would be in the moſt ſecure harbour in the world, and be employed in the tranſportation of the goods and proviſions required in that intercourſe, and both would be ſupplied by Pennſylvania. Or, it may become the great place of reſort of many tribes, as well for trade as for treaties.

It is conceived, that goods may be tranſported to Preſqu' Iſle (eſpecially when the canals and lock navigation ſhall be effected) at leſs expence than by the river St. Lawrence; which, moreover, is ſhut up half the year with ice. In this caſe, our traders, underſelling their neighbours in the Britiſh territories, will obtain a preference with the Indians; and enſure a more ample as well as cheaper ſupply of furs and peltry to the citizens of the United States.

From this ſource alſo great political advantages may be derived to this ſtate, and to the Union. Extenſive connexions in trade with the Indians, under ſuch regulations as the wiſdom of Congreſs ſhall preſcribe, may have the happieſt influence in preſerving with them a long, and, we would hope, uninterrupted peace.

Should the town of Preſqu'-Iſle thus become the thorough fare and the emporium of commerce with the Indians, it will conſequently demand large and encreaſing ſupplies of produce, which can to moſt advantage be drawn from the neighbouring lands; which of courſe will be cultivated and filled with inhabitants. A town ſo eſtabliſhed, and ſupplied with active traders and artizans, will attract the notice of the whites on the other ſide of the Lakes; and at length a commerce ſtill more valuable may be carried on with them.

For theſe reaſons we deem it of very great importance, that a road ſhould be immediately explored that ſhall connect Preſque'-Iſle with the city of Philadelphia. Perhaps, as has been ſuggeſted above, the beſt route may be obtained by continuing the road which ſtrikes the Suſquehanna near Samuel Weiſer's, or, that from the town of Northumberland, through Buffaloe, and Penn's, or Bruſh, vallies, ſo as to paſs near the Beaver dams on Muſhannon creek; thence until it ſtrike the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, near the mouth of Clear-field creek; thence, either to the mouth of French creek, or directly to Le Beauf.

Whether the road is continued from Samuel Weiſer's, or from the town of Northumberland, it muſt paſs over the ſame ground, at the upper end of Penn's valley: But if from Northumberland town, the ſhorteſt way and the beſt ground will be through Bruſh valley. As a proof of this, we mention the fact, that the road lately laid out through this valley runs upwards of fourteen miles on a ſtraight line and over as good ground as any road in Pennſylvania, for an equal diſtance.

It will be underſtood that your memorialiſts recommend and pray for nothing more reſpecting this road, for the preſent, than, that the Governor may be enabled to appoint able commiſſioners, "to explore and lay out a road, by the ſhorteſt and moſt practicable route for waggons and pack horſes, from Suſquehanna as aforeſaid, to the mouth of French creek or Le Beauf, or to both." When this road is laid out and reported upon, and approved by the Legiſlature, with a juſt eſtimate of the expences for opening it, a proviſion for defraying the ſame may be made; and the road will become a permanent benefit to the weſtern commerce, as auxiliary to the water communication, when obſtructed by ice in winter, and when the rivers are very low in ſummer. Connected with this road, your memorialiſts further beg leave to requeſt the attention of the Legiſlature to the opening the road, already explored and laid out from Stockport, on Delaware, to the mouth of Maſhoppen, on the north eaſt branch of Suſquehanna. The continuation of this road from the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, by the ſtraighteſt and moſt practicable courſe to the weſt branch, at or near the mouth of Lycoming, and thence to fall in with the road from Philadelphia to Preſqu' Iſle, about the head of Penn's valley, is an important object for the emigrants from the eaſtern ſtates to paſs to French creek, and the Lake Erie ſettlements, and to the navigation down the Allegheny—Beſides theſe great leading roads, there are others which the Society will hereafter take leave to lay before you, and which claim the attention of the Legiſlature.

2d. With reſpect to rivers and inland navigation.—Your memorialiſts beg leave to bring under your conſideration the ſubſtance of a repreſentation, preſented to the former Houſe of Repreſentatives in March 1792. ſetting forth,

That although the exertions of government have been wiſely and effectually applied for many temporary and ſome more permanent improvements, both of our roads and waters, yet the ſociety, as the reſult of their mature deliberations, are anxiouſly concerned for the final ſucceſs of the great work; from the want of ſufficient connection in the ſeveral parts, conſiſtency in the plans of execution, and a ſkilful direction of the whole to one great end, which can only be expected from companies, executing the ſame with a view to permanency and public good, their own intereſt being connected with the ſucceſs of the undertakings.

From this defect it is apprehended, that much of the public money will be expended to little purpoſe, in partial and temporary improvements, which in the end cannot be connected with, or made a part of the great whole. This will be the caſe particularly where obſtructions are to be removed in the bed of a river for a temporary navigation, when it may afterwards be found neceſſary to replace the ſame obſtructions (in a leſs durable and more extenſive way) in order to ſtraiten and deepen the water in ſhore, or carry it out into a canal along the margin of the river, for a ſafe and permanent navigation.

The ſociety therefore beg leave to propoſe to the Legiſlative wiſdom,

1ſt. That, for a permanent navigation of the river Delaware and its branches, from Trenton falls to the north boundary of the ſtate, a company be incorporated; in which it is believed the ſtate of New-Jerſey will unite, and probably the ſtate of New-York alſo; ſo as to extend the navigation beyond the boundary of Pennſylvania, as far up the Mohawk and Popaughton branches of Delaware as may be found practicable.

The Society do not propoſe to diſſolve the contracts already made with government for temporary or partial improvements, but to render them more beneficial to the public, and equally advantageous to the contractors, by allowing them to *commute* their preſent contracts, and to execute, them as connected parts of the great whole, under the direction of the particular companies.

When a permanent navigation of the river Delaware is provided for, as above, by the eſtabliſhment of a company, the ſtate and condition of our great rivers will be as follows, viz.

The Delaware and its branches, the Schuylkill and part of its branches, the Suſquehanna, Juniata, Conmaugh, Kiſkeminetas, Allegheny, Monongahela, Youghiogeny, French Creek, &c. all provided for, either by the incorporation of companies, or particular appropriations of money, by former Legiſlatures.

The main rivers being thus provided for, there will remain only, for further appropriations, the navigable branches of theſe main waters, and particularly, what we would recommend as important for the preſent year,

1ſt. The Bald-Eagle Creek and waters, as a moſt important branch of Suſquehanna, from the Neſt down to the Big Iſland; which it is judged may be rendered equally navigable as the main river, for £400, or £500 at moſt.

2d. The Little Juniata, from its mouth to Spruce creek, for the clearing of which there is a petition before the Houſe, from the inhabitants, and the expence may be about £200.

3d. Penn's creek, for which application has been made by the inhabitants reſiding upon and near the ſame, and the eſtimate about £800.

4th. Pine creek, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, is conſidered as an important object; as it is at preſent navigable for boats carrying from fifteen hundred weight to two tons, for twenty-five miles from the mouth, and it is conceived may be improved for boats of a like burthen, up to within thirty miles of the 109 mile-ſtone in the north boundary of the ſtate. To provide for exploring this river, and eſtimating the expence of clearing it, is all that appears neceſſary for the preſent.

5th. The Tioga requires the next attention, ſo far as it runs within the ſtate.

Your memorialiſts beg leave, in the laſt place, to recommend a neceſſary caution, and for which it may be expedient to enable the Governor to provide; namely, that in forming every contract for clearing and opening roads and rivers, the contracts ſhould be *ſpecial*, and founded upon an actual view and ſurvey of the work to be done, by ſkilful perſons, ſetting forth the quantity of the work, the manner of executing it, and the particular ſums eſtimated and to be contracted for in each part—ſo that contractors may plead no excuſe from their contract being in general terms, or their not underſtanding the nature of the work.

We have only to add, that it will be of importance, that the Legiſlature ſhould make an early enumeration and declaration of all the rivers and branches of rivers that are neceſſary to become highways, with a proviſion to prevent future nuiſances and obſtructions; guarded, however, with a ſalutary encouragement to the erecting mills and water-works, on condition of maintaining a lock or locks, when the ſtate of navigation requires it.

Your memorialiſts will, from the beſt information they can obtain ſpeedily ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, an enumeration of all the waters, which they conceive ought to be placed by law in this predicament.

By Order of the Society,
ROBERT MORRIS, Preſident.

At a Meeting of the Society,
January 10th, 1793.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

BEING a friend to every ſpecies of improvement that will afford a cheap and eaſy conveyance of the produce of our country to market, and having ſome knowledge of the ſituation of Brandywine creek, and the country through which the propoſed canal is deſigned to paſs, induced me to offer the ſucceeding ſtatement of the expences incident to land and water carriage, in order to ſhew the advantage derived from the latter, by rendering the Brandywine creek navigable, by means of a canal, with locks, to extend along the margin of ſaid creek, from the Valley in Cheſter county to the tide waters of Delaware; making a diſtance of thirty miles and fifty perches, and a fall of three hundred feet.

There is now erected on the waters of Brandywine,

50 Merchant mills, which, grinding ſix months in the year, and packing ten barrels of flour per day, is 91,500 barrels. At the average rate of 4d. per barrel.

4 Griſt mills.

50 Saw mills, working ſix months in the year, will cut one thouſand feet per day, of plank, boards, &c. is 9,150 thouſand. At 10s. per thouſand.

1 Furnace, making 15 tons pig metal, and 3 tons caſtings per week, to continue in blaſt 9 months in the year, is 117 tons. At 7ſ6 per ton.

8 Forges, making on an average 75 tons bar iron each, annually, is 600 tons. At 5s. per ton.

2 Slitting mills, making 200 tons each, is 400 tons. At 5s. per ton.

4	Paper mills, contributing towards toll,	£100 each.
3	Oil do. do. do.	50 each.
7	Fulling mills.	
1	Snuff mill, do. do.	75
1	Tilt hammer.	

The commodities manufactured at the above mills, at the rates annexed, will coſt, to carry them to Philadelphia market, by means of a canal, £7018 17 6: Whereas the preſent mode of carriage, by land, will amount to £21056 12 6

From which deduct the ſum as above, coſt of carriage down the canal, 7018 17 6

Leaves a balance in favour of the water carriage, for the mills above noted, of 14037 15 0

And this is not the only expence that will be ſaved by thoſe mills, if a canal is opened, but the intereſt on a much larger capital, employed for the tranſportation by land than by water.

To ſhew the difference I calculate the coſt and expences of horſes and land carriages, and the coſt of boats and the incident expences.

At leaſt 100 teams are employed in the ſervice of the mills, and a number of two horſe carts.

A team of 4 horſes at £25 each		
a waggon	35	
Therefore 100 teams will at £135 amount to		£13500 0 0
The coſt of horſes for a cart at £25		
a cart	12	
15 Two horſe carts at £62 each		930 0 0
The annual expence of keeping a team and wages of a waggoner £150		
100 Teams will therefore at £150 each amount to		15000 0 0
The annual expence of keeping a two horſe cart and wages of carter £75.		
15 Two horſe carts at £75 each, amount to		1125 0 0
		£30,555 0 0

20 Boats, 45 feet long and 9 feet wide, capable of conveying the produce down, at £40 each, is	£800	0	0
A horſe to each boat, at £25 each	500	0	0
A man to ditto, 35 each	700	0	0
3 Superviſors ditto, 100 each	300	0	0
2 men to receive the toll,			
1 at the valley, 225 0 0			
1 at the tide, 225 0 0	450	0	0
A ſuperintendant of the affairs of the company,	625	0	0
Annual repairs, 2s. per rod, including locks and boats,	965	0	0
Intereſt on £60,000, the ſum eſtimated for perfecting the canal,	3600	0	0
			7940 0 0
Balance of capital in favour of water carriage,			£22615 0 0

At this time the land carriage of a barrel of flour from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, is	£0 6 0
The land carriage of a barrel of flour, from Lancaſter to the head of the propoſed canal, is	£0 2 0
The freight and tollage, from the head of the ſaid canal to Philadelphia, is	0 1 0
	0 3 0
By way of the canal there is a ſaving of one half the carriage in every barrel of flour,	0 3 0
The land carriage of a barrel of flour from the head of the propoſed canal to Wilmington or Newport, is	0 2 6
Freight from thence to Philadelphia,	0 0 6
	0 3 0
The ſame may be tranſported, by water carriage, from the head of ſaid canal to Philadelphia, for	0 1 0
And therefore, by water carriage, there will be two ſhillings ſaved in every barrel of flour,	0 2 0

Excluſive of the flour, iron, &c. that will be ſent down the propoſed canal from the mills, &c. mentioned above, it is conceived, that large quantities of grain, flour, flaxſeed, hemp, ſtoves, wood, coal, lime, marble, and other ſtone, and a variety of other country produce, together with manufactured and raw materials; alſo foreign imports, ſuch as ſalt, molaſſes, ſugar, coffee, plaiſter of Paris, dry goods, &c. that would be tranſported back, will be a conſiderable addition to the toll of the canal, without encreaſing the number of boats, which I apprehend will be found fully adequate.

Therefore I ſtate, that the product of the ſeveral mills, &c. now erected on the waters of Brandywine, yielding the toll as eſtimated, will be £ 7018 17 6

And, as before obſerved, there is every reaſon to conclude there will be, when the canal is opened, a great encreaſe of produce brought down to the canal, at leaſt 75,000 barrels of flour, at 6*d.* 1875 0 0

Alſo a quantity of wheat, barley, flaxſeed, &c. ſay to amount of 937 10 0

Likewiſe, lime, wood, coal, ſhip-timber, hemp, and many other articles may be eſtimated at leaſt equal to 2-3ds of the above, 6554 11 8

Add to this the probable toll that would be received from what would go up the canal; ſay 1-5th of the produce down, 3277 3 10

£ 19665 3 0

From which deduct the wages of workmen, horſes, expences of keeping the boats and canal in repair, intereſt on the coſt of the boats, ſalary of men to attend the toll houſes at the valley and another at the tide, with that of a ſuperintendant, £3168 0 0

Annual intereſt on £60,000, the ſum eſtimated for opening the canal, making locks, bridges, &c. 3600 0 0

6768 0 0

Balance annually in favour of water carriage, £12895 3 0

From the head of the canal in the Valley to the line of the Delaware ſtate, is 22 miles, and 10 perches, or 7050 rods, at 50*ſ.* per rod, amounts to	£17625	0 0
From the line of Delaware to the tide water, is 8 miles and 40 perches, or 2600 rods, at 130*ſ.* per rod, amounts to	16900	0 0
The ſum for bridges and arches	9650	0 0
30 Locks at £500 each,	15000	0 0
	59,175	0 0

It is preſumed that the ground on the ſide of Brandywine is more eligible for opening a canal, than any other waters of Pennſylvania within one hundred miles of its capital. There is great ſufficiency of water to ſupply this canal, and no want of materials, or qualified men immediately to undertake large lots of the work. From this view of the buſineſs, I hazard an opinion it may be readily effected agreeable to the above calculation.

And as the benefits ariſing from opening this canal will extend to a conſiderable part of the adjacent country, and relieve the people of a long, burthenſome and expenſive land carriage, which they now experience, in the conveyance of their produce to Philadelphia market, muſt be conſidered as deſerving the notice of government, particularly as all thoſe meaſures which tend to the augmentation of the reſources of the country, with the leaſt interruption to induſtry, muſt be of infinite importance, and are objects claiming the particular attention of the legiſlature, who, after conſidering the advantages deriveable therefrom to every part of the community, will I preſume add one more to the many falutary meaſures for promoting the intereſt of Pennſylvania, by incorporating a company to carry into effect the Brandywine canal, which is the deſire of a

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

PLYMOUTH, October 22.

The weather has been very boiſterous in this part of the country for ſix weeks paſt, or more, with conſtant rains, and very heavy in general, attended with prodigious hard ſqualls. Much damage is apprehended to have happened to a number of veſſels in the Engliſh and Iriſh channels, and all along the ſea coaſt.

The harveſt in the high country, called the Moors, (which is always late) is greatly damaged; not one half has been well ſaved, and the other half it is feared will be of little uſe.

BOSTON, January 12.

When ſpeaking of the ci-devant king of France, in the National Convention, the members give him the appellation of Louis the laſt. Mr. Marat, in a debate, ſaid, it was time this perjured fellow was brought to the ſcaffold.

A correſpondent aſſures the public, that by information from ſeveral parts of this and the adjacent counties, Mr. James Bowdoin will be ably ſupported on Monday next, as a candidate for Congreſſional duty. None of the objections to the other candidates are made to him. He is a moderate man—No Speculator—A good Fœderaliſt—A good Republican—No party man—An excellent Farm-

er—A great and tried friend to manufactures—and in some degree acquainted with commerce—is not a Lawer—A man in office—nor a Long Speech Maker.—Who then can we vote for who will be more likely to do us service, and keep up the respectability of the representation? Fellow-citizens, think well on the subject---attend at the meeting, and vote as your judgment shall dictate.

Electioneering, in the centre, eastern, and western extremities of the state, is at its height. The puff civil and the puff uncivil, have not been spared. The partizans for the several candidates, form themselves into opposing columns, and much ink-shed is the consequence. Fiction is said to be the soul of poetry, but the Poet speaks plain truth, who says---

These candidates are skinn'd and stuff'd,
Their virtues by one party puff'd;
And by the adversary side
As much belittled and belied,
Much merit which is not possess'd,
Is trumpeted among the rest;
And many faultts of which they're clear,
Are echo'd to the public ear.

On Wednesday evening, the Hon. William Bingham arrived in this town from Philadelphia,

PROVIDENCE, January 12.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported into the district of Providence, from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1792, inclusive, is 38,194 dollars 82 1-4 cents---Tonnage duty on ships and vessels for the above period, 433 dollars 94 cents. Total, 38,628 dollars 76 1-4 cents.

Article from a correspondent.

"At a court of Common Pleas, holden for the county of Middlesex, in the state of Connecticut, in November last, an action was commenced on the statute of that state for preventing the slave trade.---Elisha Mather, of Saybrook, in said county, physician, *qui tam*, complainant, against Newell, White and Pratt, of that county *negro-stealers*, for taking thirty negroes from Africa, and selling them as slaves in Hispaniola. The penalties of the law are £500 for the vessel, and £50 per head for the negroes, amounting in the whole to £2000; one half to the state, and the other to the complainant, who purposes, it is said, to apply the proceeds towards liberating the *identical persons*, if to be found, or others, as far as the money will go. The action is continued to the next term of the said court, and, from the fullness of evidence, as well as the spirit of the people at large, and the integrity of the court, a conviction will undoubtedly take place."

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 5.

"Our armies succeed in all their undertakings; but we are not quiet. The interior enemies are now dangerous; there are some in the National Convention; but notwithstanding their endeavours, we hope they will not succeed. The laws seem to get vigour, and there must be some bloodshed before we can expect to succeed—Commerce is dead, and we are living in hopes and fears.

"In St. Domingo it goes all for the worse; the troops die, and the Negroes destroy what are left; the Mulattoes talk in a high stile, and embark for Europe those who are against them, without further process. I look upon those islands as lost; and if so, an arm and leg of the kingdom of France.—So the new Republic must begin with the ruins of half her inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from London, October 20.

"Your rejoicings at the glorious success of the French, will be mingled, I am persuaded, with regret for the treachery of La Fayette.—Waht a pity, that he should have exchanged his well-earned fame, for a life and memory of infamy and detestation!

"We have had no emotions hitherto tending towards a revolution; though the rapid and extensive circulation of the *Rights of Man* must inevetably have sown the seeds of Liberty, which, in time, it is to be hoped, will produce good fruit.

In the mean while, the spirited conduct of the Irish Catholics, promises fair to begin the business on that side the water; so, whether the Scots will take it up next or not, is less easy to foresee; but at any rate, the infection will reach us.—*Cai Ira.*"

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Jan. 10.

We have heretofore had a very favourable winter in this quarter; and what is very remarkable, we have had but one snow yet, and that lasted only two or three minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

There was lately deposited in Mr. Peale's Museum, a specimen of ore brought from a mine in the county of Jefferson, south-west territory of the United States, 100wt. of which produces 80lbs. of good lead.

A mine was lately discovered near the Delaware, about 30 miles above Easton, which is said to contain very valuable silver ore: About 15 tons of it was a few weeks since brought to this city, and shipped for England.

A few days since sailed from New-London, for the coast of Africa, the schooner Sally, Benjamin Buel, master, in whom went a number of Danish passengers. We hear that this vessel is chartered by Col. Benjamin Van Roller, now in that city, on account of the Danish government, for the purpose of essaying to establish a colony on the Gold Coast, at a place called Creve Cœur, in the 5th degree of N. lat. It is said the motives of this establishment are, to cultivate the soil, and, if possible, to civilize the natives; much to the praise of the humanity of the Danes. It is intended that, should the Africans prove hostile to the design, to give it up, as the principal aim of the enterprize in that case would be rendered abortive.

Col. Van Roller returns to Europe, from whence he is to proceed to Africa, to facilitate the settlement. It is much to be wished that they may succeed---the benedictions of all good men will attend them.

A correspondent informs us, that it is the intention of some of the governmental gentry in England to have the following changes made by acts of parliament, which may prevent the people (when they feel their own strength) from rising in bodies, and doing it for themselves, *as they have done in France.*

1. A reform in the representation of Parliament, so as to make it equal,---and then
2. To repeal or alter the game acts, or, at least, to take off the penalty and the transportation part.
3. to repeal the test laws, so as that the members of all the different religious societies be on an equal footing with those of the established church.
4. An alteration of the tythe acts.
5. An act to extend equal benefits to their fellow subjects in Ireland and Scotland, &c. equal to these enjoyed by Englishmen, as well as to representation and taxation, as also to trade and commerce.
6. An act to prohibit the slave-trade.
7. An act to reduce the number of placemen.
8. An act to lower all salaries.
9. An act laying the East-India trade open, and no longer to be held by a company.---Monopolies being disgraceful in a free country.
10. An act to appropriate the income of the duchy of Cornwall (which the king now holds) towards the reduction of the national debt.
11. An act to dispose of all the crown lands, &c. in in small parcels to farmers, that they may be cultivated; and the monies arising from such sales, to be applied towards the discharge of the national debt.
12. An act making a thorough alteration in the land-tax laws, so that they be no longer taxed by the old custom from Doom's Day Book, but that every estate should pay a tax in proportion to its annual value.
13. An act to lower the land tax, the duties and excises, &c.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Dec. 15.

"It is now near a month since we have been possessed of Occanaminte and Mount Pele, where we have destroyed numbers of the enemy; Port de Paix will soon be restored to order: The inhabitants in that quarter have united themselves with the troops stationed there, and have begun an attack on the Brigands, whom they have already driven into a situation from whence they cannot escape; they must either throw themselves into the sea, or surrender at discretion: The troops have sworn never to return until they have extirpated the insurgents---during their march of 25 leagues, they have lost only two men: Mr. Pagot, who commands the camp of Occanaminte, has lately experienced a new instance of treachery from the Brigands, in that neighbourhood---a few of them came to him with proposals to surrender, they were followed by a large body, who, after having been conducted into the camp, agreeably to a complot formed among them, immediately revolted---an attack was made at the same time from without: This unfortunate credulity has cost us 25 men, among whom were 15 invalids. Mr. Pagot was wounded in the action.

"The 12th instant, we were alarmed by an unfortunate difficulty with the people of colour: It was however immediately suppressed, and several soldiers of the Cape regiment, who had refused to submit to the decree of the 4th of April, and were the authors of this uneasiness, were instantly embarked. A general attack wil take place next week."

The extreme temperateness of this season, exceeds every winter remembered by the oldest inhabitants of Philadelphia; for now, at the 20th of January, we have April weather. A fine shad was caught, and brought to Mr. Irwin's tavern, the White Horse, in Market-street, where it was elegantly served up last Thursday evening, to several gentlemen, who supped on the January shad, with great satisfaction, and toasted the fishermen.

Married on Thursday last, Mr. Andrew Summers, jun. to Miss Stewart, both of this city.

Mr. John Cress, of this city, hatter, was married on Thursday evening last, to Miss Lydia Warner, daughter of Col. Isaac Warner, of Blockley.

SHIP NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, January 18.

"I have just this moment learnt of the ship Wilmington's being lost off the banks of Newfoundland, with the captain and most of the people, say except four, who are arrived here. The ship struck against the ice."

Another letter dated the 19th, says,

"Last evening we had most disagreeable information from the ship Wilmington. A man on board his boat crossing the Delaware, being hailed from a shallop, and informed that a Neil Logue and 4 others, who were seamen on board the ship, were on board the shallop, that the ship was lost near the banks of Newfoundland, and that the Captain in getting into the boat broke his leg, he lived two days in the boat, with the above five, who were taken up by a brig, so says the informer. We suppose you will have the account authenticated ere this reaches you."

Much enquiry has been made with regard to those men, and as no information is gained on the subject, it may be concluded, that there is no truth in the report.

Capt. Henry Kermit, in the Morning Star, is arrived at the Texell.

Capt. Stevenson, from Port-au-Prince, on the 19th Dec. spoke the sloop Ann, Story, from Philadelphia, out 16 days, all well. On the 25, in lat. 24. 15 N. spoke the brig Christiana, of Wilmington (Del.) Capt. Brown, from Aux Cays, bound to Savannah, out 8 days, all well.

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, in the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Post-master General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Post-master General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established; and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-office, January 22, 1793.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactories and the useful Arts.

THE Committee appointed to consider and report on the petition of Mr. Joseph Rogers Glue and Parchment Maker, Report, That they have conferred with him upon the subject of both the articles manufactured by him, and have made careful enquiry of several persons who have dealt and consumed his Glue and Parchment, and are fully convinced that they are as good as what are usually imported from Europe: They beg leave therefore to recommend Mr. Joseph Rogers to the Board, as worthy of their countenance and that of the Friends of American Manufactories:

Whereupon, it is Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Board, that Mr. Joseph Rogers deserves the encouragement of the Friends to the Manufactories of this country.

Ordered that the Report and this Resolve be published.

May 21, 1788. JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Secretary.

*** The Subscriber returns thanks to his Customers for the great encouragement he has met with; he acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has a quantity of the above Articles on hand, which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his Manufactory, Pooles's Bridge, Front-street.

January 22, 1793. JOSEPH ROGERS.

West-Chester, Chester county, January 22 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement, Water Corn or Grist Mill, and 30 acres of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Beard, and to be sold, by

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Norriston, January 18, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Jacob Barr, inn-kepper in Potts town, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, Eight lots of ground, situate in the town aforesaid, each lot contiguous to the other, bounded by Douglass and Chesnut Streets, containing sixty feet in front, and three hundred feet back each with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, the numbers are, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78. The whole taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Frederick Matthew, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the estate of Martin Kreider, deceased, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in said city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The House is three stories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the second, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaistered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard and the Stables, are capacious. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Public House. The House and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Also, a LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Elm street, near Second-street, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-street. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is subject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spanish Pistoles per annum.

The purchaser or purchasers may have credit for considerable part of the purchase-money, on giving security and paying interest for the same.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, some time ago, a black COW, with crumple horns, her left ear cropt, a star in her forehead, with a white belly, and a part of her bag, a white spot on her flank, apt to buck when milking. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

* WILLIAM CROUCH.

On Mr. Morris's place, near the Upper Ferry.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of this instant, a bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, with a star and snip in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † GEORGE LOWNES

January 10, 1793.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and

Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press. and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN CLEMMENS.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

On the North Side of Market ſtreet, No 79, and nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

HAS juſt received from France, an Aſſortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the neweſt faſhion; alſo from London, a large and very elegant aſſortment of gilt and ſilver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, by the quantity or ſingle Watch. Alſo, on hand, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 107 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, in Cheſter county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, near the turnpike road, pleaſantly ſituated. There is on it about 10 or 11 acres of mowable meadow, and as much more may readily be made, and the whole watered, between 30 and 40 acres of woodland, a very good bearing orchard, and the beſt part of the arable land lately limed:--- The buildings are a log houſe, four rooms on a floor, joiner's ſhop, a new ſtone barn, a ſpring-houſe. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

December 16th, 1792. †

A FARM and GRIST-MILL

Will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the ſign of the Buck, in Southampton, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE farm contains 145 acres of land, about twelve whereof are meadow, chiefly watered from the race, an orchard of grafted fruit in its prime, and a conſiderable quantity of wood land; on it are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables and ſheds to accommodate teams bringing wheat to the mill, and a large, well conſtructed griſt-mill, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is commonly called the Briſtol Road, and the road from Philadelphia to Wright's-town, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water at a ſmall expence. Any perſon deſirous of knowing the conditions of the ſale, may be informed by applying to Vanuxem and Lombaert, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks county.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Bucks county, January 10, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituate in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, containing ſeven acres and an half of land. There are on the premiſes a new two ſtory houſe, wheelwright's ſhop, and good ſtabling; the houſe has been occupied as a ſtore, being in a rich part of the country, on the Reading, and a croſs road leading from Lancaſter to Corryell's Ferry, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and three from the county town (Norris) there is a well of excellent water at the door, about two acres of meadow, and the remainder plough-land. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 8th, 1792. * JACOB VANFUSSEN.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Samuel Smith, Innkeeper, in the town of Darby, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) on Friday, the 8th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate in the ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Front-ſtreet, and land of Hezekiah Hibberd, and Ebenezer Worth. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate late of Jeſſe Bonſal, deceaſed.

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, three eighth parts of one Forge and 30 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſton, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) bounded by lands of Abraham Sharpleſs, John Edwards, and others, which James Thompſon holds for life, in right of his wife, Sarah Thompſon (late Sarah Taylor). Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Thompſon, and to be ſold during his natural life. ‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 12th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Coventry, bounded by lands of William Smith, Joſeph Pitting, and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs; Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Cummings.

‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th day of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, near Deer Creek, a Negroe MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has had a ſore on his right hand, which it is likely he will endeavour to conceal by wearing a glove; he is very black, artful, and inſinuating in his manners, ſeldom ſpeaks without ſmiling: Had on and took with him when he went away, a country cloth jacket, a light blue coat, a pair of boots and ſhoes; but it is probable he may change his cloaths and name. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BARNARD PRESTON, ſenior.

Harford county, January 5, 1793.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of New Providence, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant Man, named RICHARD THOMSON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with ſhort curled hair of a ſandy colour, heavy eye-brows, much marked with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away a ſhort ſailor coat of grey coating, a ſhort cloth waiſtcoat of a light colour, a round high crowned hat, grey coating overalls, woolen yarn hoſe, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings; he is a taylor by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 9, 1793. * PETER WHITNER.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtates of WILLIAM and DAVID COULSTON, late of Norriſtown townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment by the 11th day of February next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day. to

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Acting Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, January 10, 1793. †

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 2d inſtant, a Negroe MAN, named JACK, 19 or 20 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, light brown broadcloth coat, ſpotted velvet jacket, brown velvet breeches, all of them with metal buttons: Likewiſe ſuppoſed to have taken with him, a blue and white ſilk handkerchief, an old brown coat, a hunting ſhirt, brown fuſtian trowſers, ribbed light blue ſtockings, good ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† MICHAEL GRAHAM.

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of ſtrong liquor, is ſlow of ſpeech, was brought up to the farming buſineſs, and is a handy fellow.

Honeybrook townſhip, Cheſter county, January 8, 1793.

A liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-office at Cheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania, which, if not taken out before the firſt day of April next, will then be ſent to the General Poſt-office at Philadelphia, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter 5th January, 1793.

D. William Dunlap, George Dunlop.
G. Job Ganetſon, Weſt Cheſter, Alexander Graham.
H. Eleazer Hamill, Joſhua Hardy, Darby; Monſieur Joſeph Hamill, James Hutchinſon, Cornelius Heagarty.
J. John Jarvis, Queen of France; Abner Jones, Miller.
K. James & Matthew King.
L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq.
M. John M'Farlan, Michael M'Cloſkey, Hugh M'Ginley, Adam M'Dowell, John M'Kee. David Morrow, Peter M'Quirk, Weſt Cheſter; Hugh M'Laughlin, 3.
P. David Pollock.
R. John Reiley, Weſt Cheſter, 4: Thomas Rowan, John Rankin, Abigail Rankin.
S. Jannet Simpſon, David Smart.
W. Chriſtopher Williams, Robert and Samuel Withrow, Sarah White.

To the Citizens of Pennſylvania.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now the pleaſure of preſenting to you, and the World at Large,

His MAP *of the* STATE.

THE conſtant labour of ſix years. During which time, he exerted his abilities, ſparing neither money nor labour, in bringing it to its preſent perfection.

Not having the aſſiſtance of a preceding map founded on authentic documents, he was obliged to compleat it from detached ſurveys, collected, from the one to the other extreme of the ſtate, at a heavy expence. Yet ſundry parts of the Map remain blank, for want of materials, which he intends completing as they can be procured. He nevertheleſs preſumes that it is as correct, for the ſame extent of country, if not more ſo, than any Map that has heretofore been produced, even in the old countries. This however he is willing to ſubmit to their impartial judgment; well knowing that the nature of the work does not admit of abſolute perfection. What errors it may contain, he wiſhes to be informed of; and will be very thankful for any aſſiſtance, or materials of correction, and ſuch other additional matter as may be thought worthy of inſertion, forwarded to him in north Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88, poſt paid, and he will have the plates altered accordingly.

He colours, varniſhes, and fully completes the ſaid Maps, on Rollers, or Frames, in a ſtyle ſuperior to thoſe done in London; he alſo cuts and folds them for pocket-carriage.

He has likewiſe, *his Small Maps of Pennſylvania.*

Reading Howell.

Philadelphia, December 31.

To be ſold by public vendue,

On THURSDAY the 24th inſtant, at two o'clock,

THAT valuable Powder-Mill, on Creeſham creek, in Germantown townſhip, one mile from Germantown main road, late the property of Jacob Loſh, deceaſed, with 18¾ acres and 20 perches of land thereunto belonging; adjoining lands of Mr. Livezeys, Mr. Yerckers and others; about 8 acres thereof is good woodland, 2 acres of excellent meadow: The whole of which can be well watered out of the mill-dam: The remainder is good plough land. There are erected on the premiſes, beſides the powder-mill, one frame building, 18 by 24 feet, with a room and kitchen, one ſtone ditto, 21 by 24, with a room and kitchen alſo, all in good repair. It is an excellent ſeat for a merchant or paper-mill, three of the firſt are already erected on the ſame creek, and this is allowed to be the beſt mill ſeat of the whole. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

CHRISTIANA LOSH, Executrix.
WINNARD NICE, and JOHN BECK, } Executors.

N. B. If the weather is favourable, the vendue is to be held on the premiſes, otherwiſe, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Sweier, innkeeper.

Germantown, January 1, 1793. †

To be ſold by public ſale,

Agreeable to the laſt will of John Fenton, deceaſed, at the houſe of Sarah Fenton, innkeeper, in Northampton townſhip, on the 29th day of January next, (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from the Buck tavern to Wright's town, pleaſantly ſituated: There are on the ſaid plantation a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a frame barn, with ſtables, waggon houſe, corn cribs, an apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of woodland, and about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made: There is alſo on the ſaid place a ſmall tenement. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes.

SARAH FENTON, Executrix, or
RICHARD LEEDOM, Executor.

December 26th, 1792. §

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantations in Hickory town, a red HEIFER, with ſome white on her hind legs, and under her belly, about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BETZ.

December 26th, 1792. †

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inſt. a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitiſh tail, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid MARE and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

A CAUTION to the Public.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond, given by the ſubſcriber to his brother John M'Collum, dated about the 11th September laſt, for £102 4 or there about, and payable, with intereſt; there being an error in the ſettlement and ſum for which the ſaid bond was given; Therefore, I am determined to pay no part thereof, until the ſaid error is rectified. My brother being ſince dead, and the ſaid bond is ſuppoſed to be in the hands of the widow, or ſome one of the executors.

EPHRAIM M'COLLUM.

Mountbethel, Dec. 24th, 1792. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the village of Milford, in Kent county and ſtate of Delaware, a Negro Man, named SIMON, about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, one pair gray cloth breeches, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, and one ruffled ſhirt at the breaſt, he wears a mark on his left cheek, and has loſt one of his under fore teeth, and though a Negro is ſomewhat on the yellow colour. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CLARKE.

P. S. I do hereby forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him on board at their peril. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 110 acres, ſituate on the weſtern ſide of Schuylkill, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, 7 miles from Philadelphia; about 90 acres of plowland, the remainder meadow, and woodland, with a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a barn, and ſpring houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Lower Merion, January 5th 1793. †

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my apprentice lad, named Henry Youngken, did, on or about the tenth of April laſt, run away from me, the ſubſcriber, his maſter; on which I a ſhort time afterwards advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, a reward of Three Pounds for taking him up; but as I have ſince ſettled the value of his time with his Guardian, I do hereby give publick notice, that I do not wiſh him apprehended on ſaid advertiſement, as I do not conſider myſelf liable to pay ſaid reward from and after the date hereof.

DANIEL FULMER. *

Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, 3d Jan. 1793.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

AGREEABLY to directions of the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, propoſals will be received, for digging ſuch parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any perſon or perſons deſirous of engaging in the above work, are requeſted to forward their propoſals to the Subſcriber, at Norriſtown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactneſs and preciſion that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Perſons deſirous of availing themſelves of the ſaid Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranfers, executed under Seal, and in the preſence of two Witneſſes thereto ſubſcribed; and that the ſame be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magiſtrate or other Officer empowered to do the ſame.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

To be SOLD or LET,

(And may be entered upon the 1ſt of April next enſuing,)

A VALUABLE Mill and tract of Land, lying in Cheltenham town, Montgomery county, eight miles from Philadelphia. On ſaid premiſes are a good dwelling houſe, part ſtone and part frame, with a cellar under part thereof, and a never failing ſpring and good ſpring houſe thereon, barn and ſtable. The mill is on Taconey creek, which is a never failing ſtream, and is in good order either for merchant or country work, with a good pair of burrs and a pair of country ſtones, and cloths and gears in good order, and partly new. The whole containing 18 acres, with a good bearing orchard, and 9 acres of good meadow, in good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to the owners, living near the premiſes.

JACOB MIRES,
GEORGE SNIDER.

Jan. 1. *

N. B. There is alſo a new Mill-ſeat on the premiſes.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, within three miles of Naaman's creek, containing 170 acres of land, whereon are erected a dwelling houſe and barn; a large quantity of good timber on the plantation; the cleared land is good; there is ſome meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naamans creek.

January, 3d 1793. §

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Harry, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome ago, a red BULL, his face and hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove his proverty, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HARRY.

December 11, 1792. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3272.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1793.

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, in the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Post-master General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Post-master General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established; and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-office, January 22, 1793.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactories and the useful Arts.

THE Committee appointed to consider and report on the petition of Mr. Joseph Rogers, Glue and Parchment Maker, Report, That they have conferred with him upon the subject of both the articles manufactured by him, and have made careful enquiry of several persons who have dealt and consumed his Glue and Parchment, and are fully convinced that they are as good as what are usually imported from Europe: They beg leave therefore to recommend Mr. Joseph Rogers to the Board, as worthy of their countenance and that of the Friends of American Manufactories:

Whereupon, it is Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Board, that Mr. Joseph Rogers deserves the encouragement of the Friends to the Manufactories of this country.

Ordered that the Report and this Resolve be published.

May 21, 1788. JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Secretary.

*** The Subscriber returns thanks to his Customers for the great encouragement he has met with; he acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has a quantity of the above Articles on hand, which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his Manufactory, Pooles's Bridge, Front-street.

January 22, 1793. JOSEPH ROGERS.

Norriston, January 18, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Jacob Barr, inn-kepper in Potts town, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, Eight lots of ground, situate in the town aforesaid, each lot contiguous to the other, bounded by Douglass and Chesnut Streets, containing sixty feet in front, and three hundred feet back each, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, the numbers are, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78. The whole taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Frederick Matthew, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

On THURSDAY, the 21st of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the estate of Martin Kreider, deceased, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in said city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The House is three stories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the second, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaistered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard, and the Stables are spacious. The situation is one of the best in the city for a Public House. The House and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Also, a LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Elm street, near Second-street, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-street. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is subject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spanish Pistoles per annum.

The purchaser or purchasers may have credit for considerable part of the purchase-money, on giving security and paying interest for the same.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, some time ago, a black COW, with crumple horns, her left ear cropt, a star in her forehead, with a white belly, and a part of her bag, a white spot on her flank, apt to buck when milking. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

* WILLIAM CROUCH.

On Mr. Morris's place, near the Upper Ferry.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of this instant, a bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, with a star and snip in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † GEORGE LOWNES

January 10, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate in Norristown township, Montgomery county, containing seven acres and an half of land. There are on the premises a new two story house, wheelwright's shop, and good stabling; the house has been occupied as a store, being in a rich part of the country, on the Reading, and a cross road leading from Lancaster to Corryell's Ferry, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and three from the county town (Norris) there is a well of excellent water at the door, about two acres of meadow, and the remainder plough-land. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 8th, 1792. * JACOB VANFUSSEN.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK For the Year 1793.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE to COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

West-Chester, Chester county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and seals of the Commissioners, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Samuel Smith, Innkeeper, in the town of Darby, Delaware county, (late Chester county,) on Friday, the 8th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage, two story brick House and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, situate in the said town of Darby, bounded by Front-street, and land of Hezekiah Hibberd, and Ebenezer Worth. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate late of Jesse Bonsal, deceased.

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, three-eighth parts of one Forge and 30 acres of Land, situate in the township of Aston, Delaware county, (late Chester county) bounded by lands of Abraham Sharpless, John Edwards, and others, which James Thompson holds for life, in right of his wife, Sarah Thompson (late Sarah Taylor). Taken in execution as the estate of said Thompson, and to be sold during his natural life. ‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Coventry, bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Pitting, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less; Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings.

‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, January 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement, Water Corn or Grist Mill, and 30 acres of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Beard, and to be sold, by

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

A FARM and GRIST-MILL

Will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the sign of the Buck, in Southampton, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE farm contains 145 acres of land, about twelve whereof are meadow, chiefly watered from the race, an orchard of grafted fruit in its prime, and a considerable quantity of wood land; on it are erected a good stone dwelling-house, stone barn, stables and sheds to accommodate teams bringing wheat to the mill, and a large, well constructed grist-mill, furnished with all the necessary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This estate is pleasantly situated on what is commonly called the Bristol Road, and the road from Philadelphia to Wright's-town, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water at a small expence. Any person desirous of knowing the conditions of the sale, may be informed by applying to Vanuxem and Lombaert, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Northampton, Bucks county.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Bucks county, January 10, 1793. ‡

A list of letters remaining in the Post-office at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which, if not taken out before the first day of April next, will then be sent to the General Post-office at Philadelphia, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Chester 5th January, 1793.

D. William Dunlap, George Dunlop.

G. Job Ganetson, West Chester, Alexander Graham.

H. Eleazer Hamill, Joshua Hardy, Darby; Monsieur Joseph Hamill, James Hutchinson, Cornelius Heagarty.

J. John Jarvis, Queen of France; Abner Jones, Miller.

K. James & Matthew King.

L. Joseph Luckey, Esq.

M. John M'Farlan, Michael M'Closkey, Hugh M'Ginley, Adam M'Dowell, John M'Kee. David Morrow, Peter M'Quirk, West Chester; Hugh M'Laughlin, 3.

P. David Pollock.

R. John Reiley, West Chester, 4: Thomas Rowan, John Rankin, Abigail Rankin.

S. Jannet Simpson, David Smart.

W. Christopher Williams, Robert and Samuel Withrow, Sarah White.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Order of the day, in committee of the whole, Mr. Key in the chair, on the bill for providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations. After some time, the committee reported without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was also debated in committee of the whole, and some amendments made thereto.

The bill to determine the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States by North-Carolina, was discussed in committee of the whole, and reported—ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—

FRIDAY, January 18.

Mr. Sylvester reported in favor of the petition of Ezekiel Scott.

The three following bills were read the third time, and passed to the Senate, viz.

The Indian intercourse bill; the bill respecting the boundary of N. Carolina; and the bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations.

A committee of the whole had under consideration the bill for compensating John Tucker, a clerk to the Supreme Court of the United States; they agreed to 300 dollars, and reported it to the House—the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message from the Senate with a bill, relative to fugitives from justice, and servants from their masters.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of a select committee, on the claims of Joseph Henderson, a pay-master to the navy-board, were taken up in committee of the whole, and after some time spent therein, the committee reported, that they had disagreed to the report of the select committee.

The House having this report before them, discussed the same, and agreed to grant him 100 dollars; a committee was appointed to prepare a bill accordingly.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 21.

A bill to compensate John Tucker was brought in, and recommitted. The bill respecting fugitives from justice, and servants from their masters, was ordered to be printed, and made the order for next Monday.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Williamson, from the committee hereon appointed, for the relief of sick and infirm seamen, and ordered to be printed, in order to be taken up next Monday week.

Order of the day.

House in committee. Mr. Steele in the chair, on the further assumption of the balances of the state debts. The bill which had been reported by Mr. Fitzsimons, was read by paragraphs, and several amendments proposed thereto.

On motion, The committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was refused by the House.

The committee of the whole was then discharged from any further consideration of the subject, and the bill was recommitted to the special committee that reported it. This select committee immediately amended the same, and made their report accordingly. The bill thus amended was instantly taken up in the House, and ran through a first and second reading; it was then referred to a committee of the whole, and Mr. Steele was again called to the chair. Some further amendments being proposed, a debate ensued, chiefly on a proposition of Mr. Mercer, to the following purport.

Provided, That no such note or certificate shall be subscribed by any person, other than the original owner thereof, or his legal representative or guardian, other than an assignee, unless it shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of the party presenting the same to the Loan-Office to be subscribed, that such note or certificate was not transferred to the person in whose name the subscription is made, at any time between the day of and the day of and unless it shall appear, on oath or affirmation, that the person in whose name the notes or certificates may be subscribed, is the real *bona fide* owner thereof. The debate lasted till 3 o'clock, and the committee rose, and reported progress.

TUESDAY, January 22.

A report was read, from the Secretary of War, on the petition of Thomas Wishart.—A committee was appointed to bring in a bill conformable to the report, made last session, on the petition of Henry E. Lutterloh.--A petition was presented from the manufacturers of Cordage in the town of Providence, stating the injurious operation of the revenue law, in respect to that article, particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on foreign manufactured cordage, and praying that said drawback may be allowed on imported Hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported, or such other relief as the legislature may think fit: referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williamson, of the committee appointed, reported a bill to promote commerce by the encrease of American seamen, which was twice read, and committed for Tuesday fortnight.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, on the further assumption of the state debts. The proviso moved by Mr. Mercer yesterday, came under consideration, several objections were made to it, and amendments proposed, one of which was offered by Mr. Mercer, and after much debate negatived, 32 to 28; other amendments were then proposed by Mr. Sturges and Mr. Williamson. The committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Heister presented a petition from William Crow, respecting a new discovery in the construction of guns, and praying Congress to take measures for enabling him to shew the advantages which would arise from his invention, if made public. Referred to Messrs. Heister, Sumpter and Ward.

Mr. Giles moved a ſet of reſolutions to the following effect, and which were agreed to by the Houſe, viz.

" Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, copies of the authorities under which loans have been negociated, purſuant to reſolutions of the 4th and 12th of Auguſt, 1790, together with copies of the authorities directing the application of the monies borrowed.

" Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe this Houſe to be furniſhed with the names of the perſons by whom and to whom, the reſpective payments of the French debt have been made in France, purſuant to the act for that purpoſe, ſpecifying the dates of the reſpective draughts upon commiſſioners in Holland, and the dates of the reſpective payments of the debts: A ſimilar ſtatement is requeſted, reſpecting the debts to Spain and Holland.

" Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe an account, exhibiting, half-monthly, the balances between the United States, and the Bank of the United States, including the ſeveral branch Banks, from the commencement of thoſe inſtitutions to the end of the year 1792.

" Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe an account of all monies, which may have come into the ſinking fund, from the commencement of that inſtitution to the preſent time, ſpecifying the particular fund from which they have accrued, and exhibiting, half yearly, the ſums uninveſted, and where depoſited.

" Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to this Houſe the balance of the unapplied revenues, at the end of the year 1792, ſpecifying whether in money or bonds, and noting where the money is depoſited; that he alſo make report of all unapplied revenues, which may have been obtained by the ſeveral loans authoriſed by law, and where ſuch monies are depoſited.

Ordered that copies of the above reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, on the bill reſpecting the further aſſumption of the balances of the ſtate debts, having ſpent ſome time thereon, roſe and reported the ſame, with ſundry amendments, which were taken up for conſideration in the Houſe, and agreed to.

THURSDAY, January 24.

Several petitions were preſented, read, and referred.

The Houſe reſumed the further conſideration of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, viz.

The bill to authoriſe a loan in the notes or certificates, which may be due to the reſpective ſtates from the United States, upon a final ſettlement of accounts. Whereupon a lengthy debate enſued, and the yeas and nays were called on Mr. Mercer's proviſo, when there appeared a majority of three againſt it; ſo it was loſt—Yeas—30 Nays 33.

After this amendment was loſt, other amendments were propoſed by Mr. Gerry and Mr. Williamſon, and the debate laſted till a late hour, when the yeas and nays were again called for on Mr. Williamſon's amendment, viz. " to include certificates given for ſupplies furniſhed, or ſervices rendered during the late war,"—and it was negatived by a majority of one.—Yeas 29—Nays 30.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, November 12.

M. Valaze brought up a report from the committee appointed to collect the proofs of criminality againſt Louis XVI.

He began a long ſpeech on this ſubject, by obſerving the extreme difficulty attendant upon their operations, on account of the immenſe number of letters, full of ſymbolical characters, obſcure expreſſions, and equivocal meanings; thoſe were groſly deceived who believed Louis Capet to be a ſimple man, for all the world would be convinced of the contrary.

Among the number of diſpatches now before him, ſeveral proved the tranſmiſſion of immenſe ſums to the rebels, and pointed out the names of the principal accomplices.

He now begged leave to enumerate a few of the many flagrant proofs of guilt on the part of the ci devant King:

I. A receipt from Bouille, dated Mayence, October 15, 1791, containing an account of the expenditure of the ſums of 993 millions, iſſued for the formation of the camp at Montmedi. This money had been diſtributed among the following perſons: viz. Monſieur, the Compte d'Artois, the Prince de Naſſau, the Duke de Choiſeul, Demandell, Bon, Hamilton, Laſſalle, Weyman, and ſeveral other general officers and private perſons.

II. Another, ſigned Choiſeul Stainville, atteſted the receipt and diſtribution of 600,000 livres.

III. A letter, ſtating that the diamonds of Madame Elizabeth had been tranſmitted on the 22d of June, 1791, to an officer of huſſars, who had carried them to the brothers of the late King.

IV. A paper, proving that the Editor of the Poſtillon de la Guerre (a newſpaper) had received 8000 livres from the civil liſt, and the Logographe no leſs than 60,000 livres, during the ſpace of three months only.

V. A great number of letters, &c. &c. proving that Louis Capet was a monopolizer of corn, ſugar and coffee; theſe monopolies were made in foreign countries; the Treaſurer of the Civil Liſt ſuperintended the buſineſs, and was ordered to advance to the amount of three millions.

VI. A new order of Chivalry introduced, under the name of Chevaliers de la Reine; the decoration of this order conſiſted of a medal, one ſide of which was adorned with the portrait of the Queen: the other had the following inſcription:

" *Magnum Reginæ nomen abumbrat.*"

Several perſons had received this decoration, notwithſtanding an expreſs decree, forbidding the creation of any new orders of Chivalry.

VII.—A bundle of papers which prove that a perſon, of the name of Gilles, had received 12,000 livres, in order to pay a band of 60 men, againſt the expreſs letter of the conſtitution, which forbids the king to raiſe or maintain any armed men, without the permiſſion of the Legiſlature.

VIII.—A cartoon full of proofs, that Louis Capet had continued the pay of ſuch of his body Guards as had emigrated to Coblentz; that a number of conſpirators were conſtantly aſſembled at the Thuilleries; that Bouille had the audacity to repair there ſince the invaſion projected in 1791; and that, from the day that the ci-devant Compte D'Artois had been decreed to be in a ſtate of accuſation, Louis XVI. had aſſigned a penſion of 100,000 livres to his children.

M. Valaze concluded his report with a variety of remarks on the inviolability of the ſovereign.

He contended that Louis was at preſent in a ſituation unforeſeen and unprovided for by the conſtitution. The only puniſhment aſſigned by it to a prevaricating king was depoſition: but this could not any longer be called a puniſhment, as Royalty itſelf was aboliſhed. Some might perhaps ſtill refer to the law; according to them, the king, who permitted a war to be undertaken in his name, was to be dethroned; but ought not a king, who had provoked this war, who had called in, who had paid the enemies of the ſtate, to ſuffer another and a more adequate kind of puniſhment?

M. Sergeant obſerved, that the report was incomplete, as no notice had been taken of the proteſt mentioned by Petion. He thought it would be proper to enquire whether the king had not cauſed this proteſt to be enregiſtered by the members of the late parliament?

M. Petion remarked, that the preſent report related merely to the papers referred to the committee of twenty-four. There were a number of other more important ones, ſuch as the correſpondence of Choiſſeul Gouffier, the rebel Sailant, the proceſs of Daigremont, hired by Louis XVI. in order to raiſe a troop of aſſaſſins, &c.

M. Danton, after obſerving that it was evident the late king had betrayed and wiſhed to ruin the nation, and that according to the principles of eternal juſtice, he ought to be condemned, moved that the above report ſhould be printed.

Ordered accordingly.

A letter was read from Gen. Kellerman, dated Mentz, 4th November, in which he informs the Convention, that Cuſtine has acquainted him that he had denounced him to the Convention; but he ſays Cuſtine muſt have been mad or intoxicated when he did it. Cuſtine taxes him with flying in a cowardly manner in the affair at Landau, between the firſt regiment of dragoons and the huſſars of Wurmſer; but, if there had been any miſconduct, Cuſtine is the laſt perſon that ſhould prefer an accuſation, who both poſted his regiment badly, and did not head it himſelf. As to Victor Broglio and himſelf, they were obliged to retire, or they muſt have been taken priſoners. He ſays he means to commence his winter campaign on the 1ſt of January, with every proſpect of ſucceſs. Encloſed he ſent his plan, which, however, was not read, it being highly improper to divulge it. His letter was referred to the committee of inſpection.

Bazire, in the name of the Committee for General ſafety, made a report on the ſituation of Paris; he attributed the troubles and diſturbances to the miſtruſt which has been infuſed into the Departments againſt that city; and the diſpleaſure which this miſtruſt has created. He concluded by obſerving, that the re-eſtabliſhment of mutual confidence is the only thing which can guarantee the public tranquility.

In the ſeſſion of the 7th inſt. a letter was read from Thomas Paine, who ſent to the Convention a work of his fellow citizen Barlow, on the vices of the conſtitution of 1791, and on the baſis of the conſtitution about to be formed.

A letter was read from ſeveral patriotic ſocieties in England, ſigned by Maurice Margarot, Preſident, and Thomas Hardy, Secretary.

MONTREAL, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, 17th inſtant.

" This morning at eleven o'clock, the Repreſentatives for Lower Canada met in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and were duly ſworn in, &c. ſoon after a meſſage from the Lieutenant Governor was ſent by the Uſher of the Black Rod, requiring their preſence in the Upper Houſe. On repairing thither they found his Excellency ſeated on the throne, under a canopy of ſtate, attended by the Legiſlative Council, in their reſpective places, when he read the following ſpeech.

" Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

" Parliamentary uſage, and the proper conduct of the buſineſs you are about to undertake, making it neceſſary that you ſhould have a ſpeaker, it is my pleaſure that you return to your houſe and make choice of a fit perſon to fill that office, who you will preſent for my approbation on Thurſday next, at twelve o'clock, when I ſhall declare the cauſe of my convening this aſſembly."

" The Aſſembly being thus diſmiſſed, they returned to their houſe, to proceed to the nomination of a ſpeaker, when Mr. M'Gill moved for an adjournment to Wedneſday, at 10 o'clock, which was ſeconded by Meſſrs. Jordon, Walker, Lees and Young.

Mr. Panet moved an amendment, to inſert Tueſday inſtead of Wedneſday, and Mr. Debonne moved to proceed immediately, which motions being ſeverally put, the amendment was finally carried and reſolved on, ſo that the houſe ſtands adjourned to Tueſday, at 10 o'clock. The candidates publickly ſpoken of for the arduous office of ſpeaker, are Meſſrs. Grant, M'Gill, Panet, Lorbiner, Papineau, Walker and Jordon, the two laſt and M. M'Gill have poſitively refuſed the ſolicitation of their friends to accept the office, ſo that at preſent it is uncertain who may be elected. Mr. Jordon has already a decided majority in his favour, but he perſiſts in his refuſing it. The houſe is elegantly and commodiouſly fitted up, as well for the reception of the members as a numerous audience. By next poſt I will give you a detail of the particulars as they paſs in the houſe, which probably may be of more importance than your ſober citizens at Montreal are aware of."

BOSTON, January 16.

The French are not entitled to the credit of inventors of the appellation of " Citizen."---It is, as Liberty is, of American birth. Four years ſince, the Preſident of the United States addreſſed Congreſs by the endearing name of " *Fellow-Citizens* of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives."

A correſpondent congratulates his countrymen that the Congreſſional ſword of inveſtigation is tempered with pure American ſteele---God grant it ſucceſs, and let all the people ſay Amen. The toaſt of the day is. Citizen Steele, the independent inveſtigator of the War Department.

A correſpondent promiſes himſelf, that from the well known ſentiments of the Sub Committee, appointed to prepare Toaſts for the Civic Feaſt, they will be highly flavoured with pure Democratic and Republican ſentiments, without the leaſt mixture of Monarchical or Ariſtocratical " checks and balances."

PROVIDENCE, January 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia (S. C.) to his friend here, dated December 18.

" During the late ſeſſions of the legiſlature of this ſtate, a bill was brought before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for prohibiting the further importation of ſlaves from Africa, the Weſt-Indies, and elſewhere, for the term of two years. A queſtion of ſuch importance was entitled to the moſt argumentative diſcuſſion, and in no inſtance has the energy of language been more powerfully diſplayed. But, in taking the ſenſe of the Houſe, there appeared a decided majority of votes in ſupport of the bill. In this ſituation it went up to the Senate, where it was canvaſſed with an obſtinacy ſtill more pointed; and after exhauſting every topic of argument, pro. and con. the vote was at length called for, when there appeared ſeventeen votes for the prohibitory bill, and ſeventeen againſt it. What an intereſting criſis was this to the Preſident of the Senate, on whom it had devolved to preponderate the ſcale! Happily for the oppreſſed of mankind, the chair was filled, upon this occaſion, by the illuſtrious Dr. Ramſay, who, ſoaring beyond the prejudices of his countrymen, pronounced the following elegant, momentuous, and feeling deciſion:

" I am now called upon to diſcharge an official duty, which renders the preſent moment the moſt important of my life. Impreſſed with a conviction of the magnitude of the ſubject before us, I have violated my own feelings, and the moſt tender attachment, that I might be here this day to ſupport the bill. A recent, melancholy domeſtic event (alluding to the death of his father-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Laurens) called for my preſence with an afflicted family, far diſtant from this place: But the ſubject on which I am now to decide, has abſorbed all private conſiderations, and as my vote turns out to be of ſuch deciding conſequence, I ſhall ever rejoice that I ſacrificed private feelings to public duty. Firmly believing, as I moſt ſeriouſly do, that the further importation of ſlaves is contrary to the true intereſt of Carolina, *I not only give my vote for the bill, but, if neceſſary, would ſeal it with my blood.*"

A ſubſcription is in circulation here, for celebrating the glorious ſucceſſes of the French Nation over Tyranny and Deſpotiſm.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

Yeſterday Theodorus James Hamilton was tried in court for forging endorſements on promiſſory notes; on which he was cleared. He will be again tried on a charge of having paſſed ſuch notes, knowing them to be counterfeit, which we ſuppoſe will be deferred to April term. The court-houſe was uncommonly crowded, and the ſeveral attornies employed for the defendant diſplayed conſiderable talents in his behalf.

We learn that the Houſe of Aſſembly went through the militia bill yeſterday.

There being every appearance of a general aſſumption of the reſidue of the ſtate debts at this ſeſſion of Congreſs, the public are adviſed not to ſell their ſtate certificates at the preſent prices, as there muſt be a conſiderable appreciation of them in a ſhort time.

We learn that a number of reſpectable gentlemen at Newark have formed themſelves into a ſociety, by the ſtyle of " The Patriotice Society of the town of Newark, " for promoting objects of public utility."

The advantage accruing to the ſtate of Vermont, from attention to the manufacture of iron, has never appeared ſo flattering at any former period as at the preſent. Experiments, it is ſaid, have been made in the way of refining at Tinmouth, and are found to anſwer a valuable purpoſe, or at leaſt to wear a flattering aſpect. The furnace in that town ſucceeds equal to the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of the proprietors, and at is propoſed ſhortly to begin caſting pigs, &c. for the uſe of refiners, the erection of which is now projected, and will no doubt ſpeedily be entered on.

Knoxville, (South of Ohio) Dec. 29.

On Tueſday laſt the HANGING MAW, and twelve other Cherokees, arrived here under an eſcort, from the frontiers, with Peace Talks from John Watts, which has afforded great pleaſure to all deſcriptions of people; but muſt be particularly pleaſing to the frontier inhabitants.

On Saturday, the 22d inſtant, a party of Indians went to the houſe of Mr. Richardſon, in Jefferſon county, on Little Pigeon, twenty five miles from this place, and killed Mrs. Richardſon, Mrs. Foſter, Miſs Schull and two children, with tomahawks and a war club; the latter of which they left in the houſe and went off. It appears that they had laid in wait, upon a hill which overlooked Richardſon's door, many hours, and took the opportunity of his abſence, of only half an hour, to maſſacre his family.

On the next day (Sunday) John Barkim, in the ſame neighbourhood, in ſearch of his horſes, ſaw two Indians attempting to catch them; upon which he fired at one, who dropped his arms, but it is feared he did not kill him.

We learn that a Mrs. Crockett, and eight children, were lately killed on the frontiers of Georgia, by the Cherokees; but are unable to give the particulars of this tranſaction.

Capt. Henry, who was ſuppoſed to be killed, at the time his party was attacked and defeated on the Cumberland path, is now a priſoner at Will's-town, in the Cherokee nation.

FAYETEVILLE, January 15.

On Saturday afternoon the following accident occurred a gentleman, of the name of William Madden, lately from Peterſburg, on his way down the river, fell from the boat and was drowned. Mr. Madden, during his ſtay in this town, endeared himſelf to all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

BALTIMORE, January 23.

BY THE JUSTICES OF OYER, &c.

January 22, 1793.

Ordered, That the ſeveral Conſtables of Baltimore-town, in the firſt week of every month, make diligent enquiry after, and take a liſt of, all vagrants, vagabonds, and common proſtitutes, who now reſide in (or may hereafter come to) Baltimore town, or its pricincts; and alſo of all beggars in the ſtreets; and give information of ſuch perſons, to ſome juſtice of the peace, of this county, reſiding within Baltimore-town.

Ordered, That the ſeveral conſtables of Baltimore-town, in the firſt week of every month, report to ſome juſtice of the peace of this county, reſiding within Baltimore-town, any perſon ſuch Conſtables ſhall have good reaſons to ſuſpect of keeping a diſorderly houſe; or a public gaming houſe; or a bawdy houſe.

Ordered, That the ſeveral conſtables of Baltimore-town, on Sundays, repair to the ſeveral places of public worſhip, in this town, during the time of ſervice, and prevent all diſorderly behaviour, in or near ſuch places; and arreſt all perſons guilty of diſorderly conduct, or of any breach of the Sabbath.

Ordered, That the ſeveral Conſtables of Baltimore-town, pay particular attention to the conduct of all perſons, in the ſtreets, lanes, alleys or vacant lots of this

town, on Sundays; and prevent all kind of drinking, gaming, cock-fighting, or other diſorderly conduct, on the ſaid day; and arreſt and carry before ſome juſtice of the peace, any perſon guilty of ſuch miſbehaviour.

WILMINGTON, January 26.

We hear, that John Vining, Eſq; is elected Senator for this ſtate, in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Richard Baſſet, Eſq; whoſe time expires in March next.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

The following unfortunate event took place a few days ago, near Middletown, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey. A young man from New-York, named Adams, went late in the evening, with a companion, to a houſe where a girl lived, to whom he paid his addreſſes. Finding the family aſleep, they agreed to diſturb the poultry-houſe, by way of giving a jocular alarm to the owner. Mr. Morrel, who was in bed in the dwelling-houſe, upon hearing the noiſe, got up, and ſuſpecting thieves, inſtantly diſcharged a muſquet, loaded with heavy ſhot, towards the poultry-houſe, and unfortunately ſhot Adams through the heart, who inſtantly expired. What rendered this accident ſtill more affecting was, Adams being a ſuitor of Mr. Morrel's wife's ſiſter.

From the General Advertiſer.

Mr. Bache,

I requeſt you to inform the public, through the medium of your paper, that, to comply with the general wiſh, I am about erecting a large building, back of the houſe occupied by Governor Mifflin, who, from the intereſt he takes in the progreſs of the arts, has generouſly offered me his ground.

In this æroſtatical laboratory, I ſhall not only exhibit the balloon with which I aſcended here, but another, much larger, ſimilar to that with which I croſſed the Britiſh channel. Some intereſting pieces of mechaniſm will alſo be kept in this philoſophical laboratory. When every thing is in readineſs, notice will be given to the public, that I have completed the neceſſary arrangements to comply with their wiſh, and according to the encouragement I ſhall then receive, ſhall again open a ſubſcription, the plan of which, it will be my endeavour to render agreeable to all. But I muſt alſo add, Sir, that notwithſtanding it is my firm wiſh to pleaſe the public and merit their eſteem, as my fortune does not permit me to make a ſecond ſacrifice. I cannot incur the expences of a ſecond aſcenſion, until the ſubſcription is ſufficient to defray the expence.

Some gentlemen, underſtanding that my loſs by the laſt experiment, is upwards of 400 guineas, were kind enough to open ſubſcriptions to cover the expence; and though their ſucceſs has not anſwered to their wiſhes, by a great deal, I am not leſs grateful, as well as to thoſe few who did ſubſcribe; but as many avow it as their intention to reſerve their ſubſcription for a ſecond experiment, I have thought it incumbent on me to endeavour to afford the opportunity. I am, &c.

BLANCHARD.

The following extract of a letter, dated Charleſton, (S. C.) December 24, is copied from the Norwich Weekly Regiſter, of January 14.

"A few days ſince departed this life, Henry Laurens, Eſq; about 70 years of age, and his corps was burnt the third day after his deceaſe. This was done by his ſon, at requeſt of the father, who made this reſerve in his will, that unleſs his ſon complied with this requeſt, he ſhould be cut ſhort of any of his eſtate, which was worth about 60,000l. ſterling. The aſhes remaining from the body were taken up and put into a ſilver urn made for that purpoſe. The reaſon that Mr. Laurens gave for this ſingular deſire, was, that his body was too good to be eaten by worms."

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated January 17.

"There are times and ſeaſons when a communication or exchange of ſentiments between the citizens of a republic may be uſeful: As ſuch, be pleaſed to publiſh in your Gazette the following toaſts, drank at a very reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town and neigbourhood, aſſembled yeſterday to celebrate the proſperity of the republic of France."

1ſt. The republic of France: Wiſdom in her councils and ſucceſs to her arms.

2d. May ſhe eſtabliſh a truly republican and good government on the ruins of deſpotiſm.

3d. May our friend and brother, La Fayette, be reſtored to liberty and to his country.*

4th. If the deſpot of Brunſwick be to be ſhot, may he be ſhot in the back.

5th. Confuſion to all deſpots—may they be driven from their thrones any where, but to the devil.

6th. May the memory of every *little* and *great* deſpot, from Nimrod down to the preſent day, be held in everlaſting abhorrence.

7th. A good republican government to Poland: Health and proſperity to Malachouſki, and his brother patriots: May they live to ſee the regeneration of their country.

8th. May the Britiſh wear any kind of buttons they pleaſe, whilſt they live, and any kind of ſhroud their friends pleaſe, when they die.

9th. The colonies of South America: May they become happy and free as we are.

10th. The memory of the Martyrs of liberty, in all ages and climes: Bleſſings attend their poſterity.

11th. Peace with our brethren, the brave aborigines of America.

12th. The millennium of univerſal liberty, peace, and virtue.

13th. The people of the United States, their Congreſs, and their Preſident.

14th. The ſtate of New-Jerſey, and her chief Magiſtrate.

15th. The college of New-Jerſey, and the general intereſts of ſcience and religion.

* Addition by ſeveral, "May the gratitude of America direct its ſervants to aſk, and if neceſſary, to purchaſe the freedom of its friend, by a ſpeedy and ſpecial ambaſſador.

Captain Every, of the ſhip Henry, is arrived at Baltimore, from Liverpool, which place he left the 1ſt December, brings no newſpapers, but informs, the ports were opened the 15th November, for the admiſſion of wheat and flour, and would continue ſo till the enſuing May.

SHIP NEWS.

The brig Betſey, White, from Amſterdam, bound to this Port, on the ſecond of November laſt got on ſhore near the Texel---but got off again, after her cargo was taken out.

Married on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Doctor Andrews, WILLIAM NICHOLS, Eſq; to Miſs PEGGY HILLEGAS, daughter of MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Eſq; of this city.

Circuit Courts will be held by the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, as follows:

By the Chief Juſtice and Juſtice Yeates,

In Mifflin county, on 29th April; Huntingdon, 2d May; Fayette, 9th May; Waſhington, 14th May; Alleghenny, 20th May; Weſtmoreland, 27th May; Bedford, 3d June; Flanklin, 10th June.

By Juſtices Shippen and Bradford,

Berks county, 29th April; Northumberland, 7th May; Cumberland, 14th May; York, 20th May; Lancaſter, 29th May.

At an election for officers of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the public priſons, held the 14th inſt. the following perſons were duly elected for the preſent year, viz.

Preſident—William White,
Vice Preſidents—Nicholas Colin, Samuel Magaw.
Treaſurer---Benjamin W. Morris.
Secretaries---Caleb Lownes, John M'Cree.

At a meeting of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, for the purpoſe of chooſing officers for the enſuing year, on the 21ſt inſtant, the following perſons were elected:

Preſident---John Nicholſon.
Managers---Matthew Clarkſon, Samuel Clarkſon, Jacob Eyerly, Thomas Armat, Michael Hile gas, William Nichols, Godfrey Haga.
Treaſurer and Secretary---Henry Kuhl.

Died, at Eaſton, Northampton county, on the 15th inſt. aged 56 years, Mr. John Potts. His character is known and reſpected. On the Thurſday following his remains were interred, attended by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, then ſitting, and the gentlemen of the bar, the Court having adjourned for the purpoſe.

On Friday, the 25th inſtant, departed this life, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS LANG, Printer, and on the Sunday following his remains were depoſited in the burial ground of the Free Quakers, borne by the Printers and Bookſellers of this city, and attended by a reſpectable number of citizens.

If characters were not ſo frequently offered to the public, through the channel of news papers, as to become in many inſtances diſguſtful, a great deal might be ſaid, with the ſtricteſt propriety, in favor of this gentleman.

In the death of Mr. Lang, his family have loſt an affectionate *head*:---his friends a warm and ſteady *friend*:---and his country a *truly republican citizen*.

He poſſeſſed a charitable and benevolent heart, which, on many occaſions, expanded itſelf to the relief of the poor and needy.

The Franklin Society (Printers) preceded the corpſe, with crapes round their arms.---In each of their countenance ſorrow ſeemed depicted for the loſs of ſo worthy a member.

To him they owe, in a great meaſure, the foundation, ſtability, and increaſe of their benevolent inſtitution; the chief objects of which are, *to relieve the ſick*;---dry up the *widows tears*; and *tenderly watch over the orphan young*.

The following lines were compoſed at his grave, by a member of the "*Franklin Society*."——

If ever worth deſerv'd a tributary tear,
That worth demands it eminently here;
To ſoothe the widow's, and the orphan's ſigh;
To grant aſſiſtance when diſtreſs was nigh,
O virtuous Lang! 'twas thine, thy darling aim,
To ſeek the forlorn, and aſſiſt the ſame:
E'en Virtue's ſelf, with hair diſhevell'd, cries,
"My friend, my guardian, my Oreſtes dies."
Accept, dear ſhade, from friendſhip true, the mite,
And angels waft thee to the realms of light.

J P.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and
ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

A WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breaſt of milk, who can be ſufficiently recommended, is deſirous to take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire of the printers hereof.

Deerfield, Cumberland county, Jan. 26, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Amie Caſto has eloped from me, and I am fearful ſhe will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

§ JACOB CASTO.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Heſſer, innholder, late of Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of March next, to

GEORGE HESSER, and
GEORGE SOMMERS, } Executors.

January 24th, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,
A FARM and GRIST-MILL.

AGREEABLE to the laſt will of William Carter, deceaſed, on the premiſes, in Northampton townſhip, on the firſt day of March nex,, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, THE FARM, containing fifty-five acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſtable and ſheds, and two bearing orchards, and a large well contrived GRIST-MILL, almoſt new, three ſtories high, forty by fifty feet, with two water wheels, and three pair of ſtones, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is called the Road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia, about five miles from Newtown, eighteen from Philadelphia, and nine from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water, at a ſmall expence. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

MARY LEEDOM,
WILLIAM HAYHURST,
JOHN HAYHURST, } Execut.

Bucks County, January 21, 1793. *

To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three grift mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. *

To be ſold by private ſale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of lime-ſtone Land of the firſt quality, ſituate in Cheſter county, Great Valley, 24 miles from Philadelphia. There are on the plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a large new ſtone barn, a new ſtone cart houſe, a two ſtory ſtone ſpring houſe, lately built, and every way fitted for the accommodation of a ſmall family; there are two excellent meadows, and a large proportion of woodland; the fences are in good order: There are two beautiful young apple orchards, and a great variety of other fruit trees. The preſent Lancaſter road runs juſt before the door, and the turnpike about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the houſe. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and may be learned by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 30. DAVID CLOYD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of George Aſhbridge, late of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 21ſt day of the Second Month next, at 2 o'clock, near the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 112 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, about three miles and a half from Weſt Cheſter, near the road leading from thence to Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a well of good water at the door. The land chiefly lies level and convenient to lime ſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered wood land. The payments are intended to be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH MALIN,
JOSEPH RHOADS, } Executors.

1ſt month 24th, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th day of October last, from the subscriber, living in Harford county, state of Maryland, near Deer Creek, a Negroe MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has had a sore on his right hand, which it is likely he will endeavour to conceal by wearing a glove; he is very black, artful, and insinuating in his manners, seldom speaks without smiling: Had on and took with him when he went away, a country cloth jacket, a light blue coat, a pair of boots and shoes; but it is probable he may change his cloaths and name. Whoever takes up said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

† BARNARD PRESTON, senior.

Harford county, January 5, 1793.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, living in the township of New Providence, Montgomery county, an Irish servant Man, named RICHARD THOMSON, about five feet six or seven inches high, with short curled hair of a sandy colour, heavy eye-brows, much marked with the small pox; had on when he went away a short sailor coat of grey coating, a short cloth waistcoat of a light colour, a round high crowned hat, grey coating overalls, woolen yarn hose, and shoes tied with strings; he is a taylor by trade. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 9, 1793. * PETER WHITNER.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

On the North Side of Marker-street, No. 79, and nearly opposite Strawberry-alley,

HAS just received from France, an Assortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the newest fashion; also from London, a large and very elegant assortment of gilt and silver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will sell on very reasonable terms, by the quantity or single Watch. Also, on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 107 acres, situate in the township of Tredyffrin, in Chester county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, near the turnpike road, pleasantly situated. There is on it about 10 or 11 acres of mowable meadow, and as much more may readily be made, and the whole watered, between 30 and 40 acres of woodland, a very good bearing orchard, and the best part of the arable land lately limed:--- The buildings are a log house, four rooms on a floor, joiner's shop, a new stone barn, a spring-house. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

December 16th, 1792. †

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now the pleasure of presenting to you, and the World at Large,

His MAP *of the* STATE.

THE constant labour of six years. During which time, he exerted his abilities, sparing neither money nor labour, in bringing it to its present perfection.

Not having the assistance of a preceding map founded on authentic documents, he was obliged to compleat it from detached surveys, collected, from the one to the other extreme of the state, at a heavy expence. Yet sundry parts of the Map remain blank, for want of materials, which he intends completing as they can be procured. He nevertheless presumes that it is as correct, for the same extent of country, if not more so, than any Map that has heretofore been produced, even in the old countries. This however he is willing to submit to their impartial judgment; well knowing that the nature of the work does not admit of absolute perfection. What errors it may contain, he wishes to be informed of; and will be very thankful for any assistance, or materials of correction, and such other additional matter as may be thought worthy of insertion, forwarded to him in north Fifth-street, No. 88, post paid, and he will have the plates altered accordingly.

He colours, varnishes, and fully completes the said Maps, on Rollers, or Frames, in a style superior to those done in London; he also cuts and folds them for pocket-carriage.

He has likewise, *his Small Maps of Pennsylvania.*

Reading Howell.

Philadelphia, December 31.

To be sold by public vendue,

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at two o'clock,

THAT valuable Powder-Mill, on Creesham creek, in Germantown township, one mile from Germantown main road, late the property of Jacob Losh, deceased, with 18¾ acres and 20 perches of land thereunto belonging; adjoining lands of Mr. Livezeys, Mr. Yerckers and others; about 8 acres thereof is good woodland, 2 acres of excellent meadow: The whole of which can be well watered out of the mill-dam: The remainder is good plough land. There are erected on the premises, besides the powder-mill, one frame building, 18 by 24 feet, with a room and kitchen, one stone ditto, 21 by 24, with a room and kitchen also, all in good repair. It is an excellent seat for a merchant or paper-mill, three of the first are already erected on the same creek, and this is allowed to be the best mill seat of the whole. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of sale, by

CHRISTIANA LOSH, Executrix.
WINNARD NICE, and } Executors.
JOHN BECK, }

N. B. If the weather is favourable, the vendue is to be held on the premises, otherwise, at the house of Mr. Henry Sweier, innkeeper.

Germantown, January 1, 1793. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 110 acres, situate on the western side of Schuylkill, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, 7 miles from Philadelphia; about 90 acres of plowland, the remainder meadow, and woodland, with a two story stone dwelling house, a barn, and spring house. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Lower Merion, January 5th 1793. †

ALL Persons indebted to the estates of WILLIAM and DAVID COULSTON, late of Norristown township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, are requested to make paymenr by the 11th day of February next, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs; and all persons having any demands against said estates, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, on or before said day. to

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Acting Administrator.

Montgomery county, January 10, 1793. †

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a Negroe MAN, named JACK, 19 or 20 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, light brown broadcloth coat, spotted velvet jacket, brown velvet breeches, all of them with metal buttons: Likewise supposed to have taken with him, a blue and white silk handkerchief, an old brown coat, a hunting shirt, brown fustian trowsers, ribbed light blue stockings, good strong shoes. Whoever secures said Negroe in any goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

† MICHAEL GRAHAM.

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of strong liquor, is slow of speech, was brought up to the farming bnsiness. and is a handy fellow.

Honeybrook township, Chester county, January 8, 1793.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN CLEMMENS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Burke, taylor, late of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, deceased, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, on or before the first day of the Third month next, in order to be settled.

OWEN THOMAS, Executor.

12th Month 28th, 1792. ‡

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

To be sold by public sale,

Agreeable to the last will of John Fenton, deceased, at the house of Sarah Fenton, innkeeper, in Northampton township, on the 29th day of January next, (if not sold before at private sale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate in the township of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from the Buck tavern to Wright's town, pleasantly situated: There are on the said plantation a dwelling house and kitchen, a frame barn, with stables, waggon house, corn cribs, an apple orchard, a considerable quantity of woodland, and about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made: There is also on the said place a small tenement. Any person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers, near the premises.

SARAH FENTON, Executrix, or
RICHARD LEEDOM, Executor.

December 26th, 1792. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inst. a strawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitish tail, trots and paces, shod all round. Whoever takes up said MARE and brings her to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---situate on Great Chickasalungo creek, in the township of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderson's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the last mentioned ferry.

On this estate are erected two dwelling-houses and two log barns, with stables sufficient for all the stock necessary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houses has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable house, at present occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interspersed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the best limestone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immense quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is considerable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickasalunga, which may, at a very small expence, be converted into the best meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the assistance of a small wheel, may be easily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almost over every acre of arable land.

On the premises are an extensive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient distance from the house. The Chickasalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fish in great abundance, and is within the southern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far distant from where it empties itself into the river Susquehanna, and near the spot where the water is to be taken from the said river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardness) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be transported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and easy rate. The many superior advantages of this estate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaser is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do justice to the soil, timber, meadow, and beautiful situation of a farm, presumed to be equal to any in the state, and well calculated for the emolument of an industrious farmer. To accommodate purchasers, a division of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the several kinds of land. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaster, or at the house of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, south Front-street, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joseph James, surviving partners of the late house of Abel James and sons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, on behalf of William Heslet, Charles Dilworth, Joseph Spear, Daniel Jones, Andrew Boyd and himself, on the 28th of May, 1784, made a Contract with a certain Captain Thomas Robinson, of Northumberland County, for 2,400 acres of land in Mahoning Township, in said County, and 16,000 acres on the Head Waters of Fishing Creek and Bowman's Creek; the first discovery of which lands the said Robinson pretended he had made, and in consequence of said ageement paid the purchase-money and office fees for the warrants (for which they have the official receipts) and put the same into the hands of John Robinson, son of said Thomas, to carry the same unto William Montgomery, Esq; Surveyor of the district, that the same might be laid agreeable to the directions of the said Thomas, and his Contract aforesaid; but that the said Thomas, in violation of his Contract, neglected, and, when called upon, refused to deliver the same to the Surveyor, and has since sold sundry of them, and perhaps many more of them than the Subscriber has been informed of; and that he, (to prevent said Robinson to make such use of them, and impose on unwary purchasers) on the 21st of October, 1790, entered a Caveat against any person who might obtain surveys on any of them, (except 10 of them sold, with consent of the Subscriber and Partners, to a Mr. M'Farlan, of Cumberland County) by which entry the Subscriber and Partners are prevented from obtaining Patents, until a determination may be made by the Board of Property in Philadelphia, on the Caveat aforesaid. These are therefore to give notice to whom it may concern, that if any person, by virtue of a purchase from the aforesaid Thomas Robinson, hath possession of a copy or copies of a warrant or warrants granted unto any of the under mentioned warrantees, dated June 4th, 1785, for 400 acres each, and hath any thing to say, why the Subscriber, or his Partners aforesaid, should not obtain Patents on their surveys now returned into the Surveyor General's office, by virtue of warrants of that date, and conveyances from the warrantees, as follows, viz. William Nicholson, jun. Jeremiah Nicholson, Henry Nicholson, Amos Campbell, Gustavus Campbell, James Jacob Wilson, jun. Cornelius Wilson, Zachariah Campbell, Michael Whiteford, Casper James Carpenter, Elisha Carpenter, Charles Carpenter, Conrad Goodheart, Elisha Goodheart, Abner Goodheart, James Frederick Goodheart, George Adolphus Kerr, Casper Kerr, George Henry Kerr, Cornelius Kerr, Wilson Whitford, George Whitford, Jacob George Whitford, Adam James Compton, Frederick Compton, jun. Nicholas Harvey, Thomas Harvey, and Peter Harvey, that they be and appear before the aforesaid Board in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in April next, at which time a Citation of the said Thomas Robinson's Representatives is made returnable, that they may be heard, otherwise they will afterwards be precluded. DAVID SMITH.

Elkton, December 20th, 1792. ¶

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Posts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the first of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Also wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second-street.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

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